Reſpublica Anglicana

OR THE

HISTORIE

OF THE

PARLIAMENT

In their late PROCEEDINGS.

WHEREIN

The Parliament and Army are vindicated from the calumnies caſt upon them in that libellous *Hiſtory of Independency*, and the falſhoods, follies, raylings, impieties, and blaſphemies, in that Libell detected.

The Neceſsity and lawfullneſſe of ſecluding the Members, laying aſide the King, and Houſe of Lords, is demonſtrated.

The Lawfullneſſe of the preſent power is proved, and the juſt and neceſſary grounds of the Armies march into *Scotland* are repreſented.

Publiſhed for publicke ſatisfaction.

The Author *G : W :*

Lege, Perlege, & Judica.

LONDON,
Printed by *F. Leach*, for *George Thompſon*, dwelling at the ſign of the *white horſe* in Chancery-lane, 1650.

To the Reader,

OUr Anceſtors would have rejoyced, might they have had but the libertie under their Kings to have folowed Truth at the heels, without danger of their teeth, and have allowed a little Courtſhip in an Hiſtory to the preſent Prince for ſuch a favour; but now there is a ſort of men that nothing can content, unleſſe they may tread on truth's heels, and trample upon the preſent Governours; nay and this ſort, ſhould another but term ſuch Kings Tyrants, will flie in his face, whilſt themſelves will reproach the preſent Governors with Tyranny, and what not, becauſe they may not have licence to abuſe them, and Truth too, in their ſcurrilous Pamphlets: yet ſuch is the wiſdome of our times, that ſuch as theſe are the only vendible and cryed up writers, as if Liberty conſiſted in crying up Tyranny, and defaming thoſe that reſiſt it

A ſecond ſort we have, and they forſooth are all for the old way, all truths with theſe are Puritanical, Browniſticall, Anabaptiſticall and Schiſmatical, which have not been entailed on by them their Grandſires: Religious and civill Government,

must be a Gentleman of 3. deſcents, like a Knight of *Malta*, or it muſt not be admitted into their order, a right worſhipfull tenent for ſuch who arrogate ſolely to themſelves the name Proteſtant. But ſay they, our fore-Fathers were wiſer than we, and we will follow them: we grant they were, for they embraced the Truth, and would not be ſcared by the bugbear of Novelty; had they cryed out for the old way, how had theſe Youths ever have had any title to the Proteſtant Religion? the Maſſe was as ancient then, as the Common-Prayer Book now, and Priors, Abbots, and Monkes, as Prelates, Deanes, and Prebends, yet at the firſt dawning of truth they chaſed away thoſe Bats and Owles, and the new light appearing, was embraced, not ſcorned; ſo that the dark ſhaddowes of Ignorance and Superſtition vaniſhed, and the ferall Birds of Night were put to flight. Theſe were the worthy actions of our Proteſtant Anceſtors, whom theſe old-way-Men will needs imitate forſooth, by acting the quite contrary.

A third ſort, are thoſe, who know not what they would have, they would have a King and they would not; they would have the Parliament prevaile, and yet the *Scotch* and *Iriſh* deſignes muſt not be defeated; they will have the Privilege of Subjects, yet not perform the duties of Subjects; and receive protection, yet not return ſubjection: and is it not an hard caſe that their wiſhes and wills are not accompliſhed, which being onely contradictory may ſo eaſily be reconciled; and a great perſecution, that all men are not compelled to be of their minde?

The laſt ſort are a Rabble which think no man can be religious, who is not of all Religions: with whom it is Antichriſtaniſme not to deny Chriſt, infidelity to beleeve the Scriptures, and he hath not the Spirit who excludes not the Holy

Holy Ghoſt, the Holy Trinity; with theſe it is ſin to abſtain frō ſinne, and he the leaſt, who is the groſſeſt ſinner: but I abhor to mention theſe Champions of Hell, who war againſt Satan by being of his black Guard.

And now, ſith every one will have his humour, though never ſo ridiculous, and wicked; I hope I may have the favour to enjoy my conſcience, though I differ from all or any of theſe crotchets.

Suppoſe I conceive I am bound to praiſe God, and be thankfull to Authority, that I may write truth, without fear of halter, pillory, or whip now, when I can remember, as young as I am, that to call a *Spade* a *Spade*, was counted no leſſe than Treaſon; as alſo that I abhor to play the knave to pleaſe fools, or to tickle their ears, by lyes bite, and railings ſcratch, all that are wiſer, honeſter, and more generous than ſuch dull animalls: muſt I therefore be thought not worth the reading?

Suppoſe I conceive I am bound to prefer naked truth before error, though ſhe be brought in with the ſound of Engliſh Organs, or Scotch Bag-pipes, arrayed in a Surplice, Rochet, Cope and Miter, with tagg, ragge and bob-taile cringing and bowing to her; As alſo to make the Scriptures rather my Guide, than mens traditions and inventions, and to receive that as the good, and old way, which the *ancient of dayes* commands me to walke in: muſt I therefore be no Proteſtant, but a Novelliſt?

Suppoſe I conceive, that all powers that are are of God; that I ought to pray for Magiſtrates, that I may live a godly and peaceable life under them; that I am bound to give ſubjection in all lawfull things, where I receive protection: muſt I therefore be a Traytor and ſeditious perſon?

Supoſe I conceive I cannot keep the Covenant, wherein I vowed *to defend Religion and Liberty*, by endeavouring to ſet up the Enemy of both, for my own private Faction or Intereſt; *to endeavour to bring all Delinquents to condigne puniſhment, without reſpect of Perſons*, by reſpecting the perſon of any man; *to endeavour a Reformation according to the word of God*, which is preach and baptize, not perſecute and force; that I cannot ſee any Juſtice in hanging up the Sword, and worſhipping as Sacred the Murderer; that I cannot attaine to comprehend that myſtery of maintaining Parliamentary privilege, by deſtroying, or ſuffering to be deſtroyed, Parliamentary power for ever: of keeping the Lawes; by making them act contrary to their end, the generall good; of crying out of perſecution, becauſe I may not force others to be of my opinion, though they equally deteſt with me all Hereſie and Blaſphemy: muſt I therefore be a Covenant Breaker, a Sectary, a favourer of Hereſie, and Blaſphemy? Sure ſuch Language as this, will never appear true Engliſh, though intereſt may alter the caſe in Scotch; but though it doe I care not, for I am an Engliſh man, and deſire to appear ſo, both in my language and intereſt: the Liberty I engaged for was that of my own Countrey, and in preſerving that, I ſhall endeavour to daſh all Scotch and ſelf intereſt in peices, not that I abhor, or hate the perſons of the Scotch, but becauſe it is my duty to love and ſerve my Countrey.

And truly ſo farre am I from hating that Nation, that I wiſh our Sectaries (as they term them) may be as diligent to inſtruct them in Liberty, as their Presbyterians will ſeeme forward in teaching us Religion: I would reward them good for evill, and though they doe ſtrive to pull us in, yet let us endeavour to help them out of ſlavery; it may

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be this alſo will be called Sectarian doctrine, but I care not: for though it may ſeem contrary to Scotch Declarations, yet it is conſonant to Heavens Ordinances, and I had rather obey God than men, than *Scotch* men, and ſhall account them no Chriſtians, who ſhall not judge it my duty to beleeve Him before a *Scotch* Committee of Eſtates or Kirk.

To ſumme up all, I would have thee Reader know, *That Fools and Knaves, whether* Engliſh *or* Scotch, *ſhall never fright nor juggle me out of chriſtianity and humanity, but that, by the aſſiſtance of God, I ſhall endeavour, as a Chriſtian, to make the Word; as a Man, Reaſon; and as an Engliſhman, the generall good of this Nation, the ground of all my actions: and in thus doing I value not thine, or any mans diſpleaſure.*

Farewell,

Reſpublica

Reſpublica Anglicana,

OR,

The Hiſtory of the Parliament in their late proceedings, &c.

THe *Hiſtory of Independency*, though it may appear to have been ſtiffled in the Birth, the greateſt part of the Firſt Impreſſion being ſuppreſt by publike Authority, and together with it's Author prohibited a publike walk; yet much of it in parcels having been before vented (the crafty Enemy skirmiſhing in ſmall parties before he would bring on his main body, & by getting off without perſonall loſs growing more daring, but one ſubtiler than He owed Him a ſhame) and many of the laſt eſcaping the ſeizure, which were ſecretly diſperſt, and covertly re-printed by the Book-ſellers, of whom too many are more then enough prone to diſſerve the State, and theſe being greedily ſought, and at high prices bought, by that ſort of men who, *audax omnium perpeti ruit in vetitum nefas*, will hazard a Paradice to partake of forbidden fruit, it came in fine into moſt hands; thus being divulg'd, and not to be thought altogether inconſiderable, in regard of the politick compoſure, and crafty couching of it's Calumnies, backt much by the repute of the Author, lately a Member of the Houſe, and before a ſeeming Zealot in the Parliamentary Cauſe, as his fiery proſecution of Col. *Nathaniel Fiennes*, may perſwade many; I conceived it would be worth my labour, and not unbecomming my duty to diſcover the Impoſture, and vindicate the preſent Governours and Government from the falſe imputations caſt upon them by this, and other ſuch invectives belched out by him and others his accomplices, the *Simeon* and *Levies* Brethren in the Iniquity of this age. And though I may ſeem an unequall Match for ſuch a veterane, a Hoary Sophiſter; yet being aſſured that Truth will the more glorioufly triumph in my weakneſs, I ſhall enter the Liſts, and in confidence of my cauſe, not only combate him, but dare the talleſt of the Sons of *Anak* to the encounter, which ſhall endeavour to

hinder our poſſeſſing the promiſed Land, the *Canaan* of Liberty; and what indeed ſhould I fear, when the deepeſt wounds I can receive will be but ſcarres of honour; and the worſt come to the worſt, I ſhall appear to have as reall a heart, though not ſo able a hand, as any, to the ſervice of my Country? But to leave off words and come to deeds, by which the controverſie muſt be decided, for a longer declining it may ſavour of fear. And now, though it be long ere I could abide to touch him, my Genius abhorring a Scold, I will uncaſe the Vrchin, that you may handle him without pricking your fingers.

Of all things paſſion and affection ſhould not be diſcovered in an Hiſtorian, who muſt appear impartial in the manner, or elſe the matter of his writing will never gain belief: For Wiſe men diſcovering him to be a party, will not accept of his evidence in his own cauſe; the Author therefore was very indiſcreet to ſhew his Teeth ſo much, or if he could not bridle his paſſion, to ſtyle his Book an Hiſtory.

A Politician knows, that by ſlightly commending he ſhal more diſcredit his Adverſarie, than by openly reviling him: for ſeeming a friend, Men are apt to believe he adds when he diminiſhes, but appearing a foe, they ſuſpect every thing to be detraction, and calumnie; Were I then but a Knave I would bate railing.

Every one can ſtand on St. *Georges* guard, and ward a down right blow; and it is the firſt ſtep to ſafety to know ones enemy. *Ioab* ſpeaks peaceably to *Abner*, and pretends a kiſſe to *Amaſa*, when he intends to ſmite them under the fifth rib: Were I a Spider and ſuck'd poyſon where the Bee gathers Honie, were I an Atheiſt, and beleev'd not the Scriptures, yet could I have made more uſe of my Bible, than many now a dayes, who would be thought Chriſtians, and have learnt ſo much craft, that when I intended to Murther, it were the only ſure way under the vizor of a friend to mask my deſign.

I muſt ingenuouſly confeſſe that I have alwayes ſmil'd at the fooliſh bitterneſs of the Malignant party, and wondered that men who pretended to all the wit, to be the only learned and politique Statesmen, could never diſcover their own folly, and diſcern how much their lying and railing diſadvantag'd themſelves, by making them appear rather Bedlams than Politicians, much leſſe Chriſtians: for who but wil judge he wants reaſon and truth, who patches up his diſcourſe with railing and falſhood?

It ſeemes by the help of Iudge *Ienkins*, a notorious old ſcold, this quality

quality of räiling(heretofore by all Sages judged a fee ſimple,nay ſimpleſt) is turned into a tayl ſpecial,to a Malignant and his Heirs males, and ſo deſcends from *Aulicus* by *Pragmaticus*, *Elencticus*, *&c.* to this Author, *Theodorus Verax*, in Engliſh *Clement Walker*. The Latine was falſe, I am therefore forced to mend it by truly conſtruing it. I hope he wil not take it as an injury that I name him, for he that ſeems ſo reſolute as to deſpiſe death, and what not,in his Cauſe, cannot with any gallantry deny to own it, when indeed he muſt whither he wil or no.

This might ſeem ſtrange, nay almoſt incredible, were he not a Malignant, That *Clement Walker*, late a Member of the Houſe of Commons, an ancient, and ſo one might think a grave man, ſhould not only tranſgreſs the Rules of Hiſtory, Modeſty, Honeſty and Piety, but ſo affect Levity, and gibing, that rather than want He wil ſteal thread bare ſcurrility of thoſe beggarly Buffoons *Prag.* The *Moon calf*, *&c.* to play with a mans Noſe, nay ſuch ſtuffe that he might wel ſuppoſe would be very nauſeous to any ingenuous ſtomack, having been ſo often vomited out before: O there is no Fool to an old one, nor none ſo bitter an Enemy to you, O Presbyters,as an old Malignant, who ſo deteſts you that he abhorres to follow an Author that is Claſſicall, for the very names ſake.

Should I anſwer him at his own weapon, and fall foul upon his noſe, it would be but fair dealing, and he could not complain of hard or unjuſt uſage ſhould I mete the ſame meaſure to him that he hath done to others much more his betters; and it may be he will be convinced of his own incivility to others,by ſeeing how ill it would becom me, ſhould I accoſt him with ſuch Complements.

Truly were there hopes of this, I could be drawn to deny my ſelfe to recover him, and would ſtray to reduce this wanderer; as long as there is life there is hope: I beſeech you therefore to pardon if I ſhal a little digreſſe in hope that he is not incorrigible; and with your good leave, you ſhal ſee that if I would, I can be even with him;as for example.

1. I could tell you how it hath been obſerved that the Popes names and their natures ſeldome ſuited, as Pope *Clem.* here (who hath with Bel, Book, and Candle anathematiz'd the Parliament, Aſſembly, and Army, in this which may properly enough be termed his Bull by it's bellowing and goring) may as well be termed *Boniface* as *Clement*;

yet should you call him so, all that ever saw him may depose you abused him: for his face is as far from good as his Book, and both sufficiently enough proclaim him no true *lement*, in which are so to the life delineated an invective and spightful nature.

2. How he looks like the pourtraicture of Envy, or as the vulgar say, the picture of ill Lucke, Dame Nature having drawn as crooked Lines on his Front, as he hath on his Paper, and in both Volumes you may runne and read an *Ishmael*, whose hand is against every one, a venemous little Animall, that wasts it's own Bowels to catch flies; for none else will be captivated.

3. How you might take him for a Reviver of the Sect of the Cynicks, a *Diogenes* in a Satten Doublet, but for his barking so against Tubs, and being so wretchedly infected with the itch of Covetousnes, as appears by his scratching now he dreams others have got more by sitting in the House than he hath done.

I could also give you a description of this litttle Chaos, this indigested spot, wherein lay hid —— *Discordia semina rerum*, the seeds of Sedition, which have brought forth a very ful crop this year.

1. How Ingenuity is *terra incognita*, the unknown Land in the map of his face, which you would think all Sea by it's Billows, and yet no where descry *Mare pacificum*, the calm Sea, it is so rough with continuall Tempests.

2. How that if he ever had any sign of modesty it is now swallowed up in the Pits of his Cheeks, which like the *Curtian* Gulfe could never be satisfied, until they had devoured the best thing in this little *Babel*.

3. How that the Remnant of Bloud taking the Alarm from the gnashing his Teeth, escaped into the tip of his nose, which is turned a Red coat, and holds it lawful in spight of his Teeth or Tongue either, to maintain a Civil War, on the Ground of Selfe-preservation.

4. How the least read in Physiognomie may spell the stormes of his minde out of the Waves in his face, whose furrowed up and Downes make many a *vacuum*, that his out-side may be as unphilosophical as his in-side, an equal transgressor against God, and Nature.

5. How there is no more harmony without, than within him, and how had the ancient Egyptians been to figure out such a Gipsie, the Bear

Bear and ragged ſtaffe had been the Hieroglyphick of his raging ſoule and rough caſt Body.

Thus you and he may ſee, that I could, if I would play upon him without *Prags.* helpe; I deſire not to meddle with his Perſon, as knowing na tural defects are not within a mans power to amend; yet it is a true ſaying, that we ſhould beware of thoſe whom God marks, and as true alſo, that many times a ragged ſoul wrinkles a ſmooth face: but it is needleſs to judge of his qualities by that, which will be beſt read in his book, and if yon will be pleaſed to make uſe of my ſhort perſpective, it will ſhew you as plainly the ſpots in this Man, as ever *Galilejes* did in the Moon.

And to ſave your time and money, I ſhall briefly ſhew you his open falſhoods, his cloſer couched tales, with his contradictions, juglings, railings, blaſphemy and impiety, and then ſhall come and take off what he would by theſe caſt upon the Parliament cauſe, eſpecially in relation to their late proceedings.

Firſt, He who hath been pleaſed to affirm, *That the Knaves* (meaning ſome eminent honeſt Men) *lyed like Saints*, will neither ſpeake truth as becomes a Saint, or lye, we wil uſe his own broad phraſe, for it's probable he underſtands his own Language beſt, like a Knave; for he tels ſuch palpable ones, that almoſt every one can contradict. I know not what deſign this Lord of the Manor of Barley Broath could have in thus doing, unleſſe he intended to purchaſe another Hel; but let him take heed the pottage there be not too hot.

Or goes by that rule *calumniare fortiter aliquid hærebit*, throw dirt by ſhovels full on thy Adverſary, and ſome will ſtick. It is I confeſſe, and hath been the practice of all the Malignant Scribblers ſo to do, and yet we may thank God that we have been little loſers by it: for they have engaged againſt Heaven by it, as well as againſt us, and have made God their enemy.

Firſt in his Epiſtle he avers, That there were men on purpoſe mixed among the *Surry* Petitioners to raiſe a whoop, and diſorder them, that they might be taken in a toyl, and fallen upon with Horſe and Foot; and that Gentlemen of as good quality as the Generall had their Pockets, Cloakes, Hats, Swords, Horſes, and Doublets plundered.

Had he named one either in quality a Lord, or Lord Generall, it had not been Gentlemen, and ſo had been falſe, yet he can never do

that; but this is the truth of the buſineſſe, The Surrey men by the opportunity of ſo many Taverns, Alehouſes, and boon Companions, being gotten drunk, violently ruſhed into the Hall, Lobby, &c. where they both abuſed the Members, affronted the Guard, whooped and roar'd (being ecchoed by the Crue without, made up of all the ſcum of that end the Town) in ſo hideous a manner, as if they deſired rather to deafen the Houſe, than to have been heard by them; a great number of them being gotten into the Court of Requeſt, danced croſſing and thwacking their cudgles, the moſt perfect whoop *Barnaby*, the moſt abſolute drunken Moriſco, that you ever ſaw, reeling a kind of Hay to the harſh muſick of their throats, and ratling noiſe of their hob-nail'd ſhooes, as if the *Bacchanals* came to celebrate the *Dyoniſian Orgies*, or took the High Court for a May-Pole, and ſo came to play their old May-games about it: but as if it were not enough to have given them this alarm, they boaſted to beat up the Houſes quarters, ſwearing, they would have their Petition granted, or they would pluck the Members out by the eares, and thus Pot-valiant began to throng to the dore. The Guard being unwilling to be pinion'd in that drunken Crowd, where if need were, they ſhould not be able to uſe their armes, charged them to ſtand off, upon this they crowded higher, and were anſwered by the Dunghils without, and preſuming on their numbers violently ruſhed on the Guard; but ſome Horſe and Foot being in a readineſſe, as having had good warning by their bragging, and ſuppoſing that being in drink, they meant as they ſaid, came in the nick, reſcued the Guard, and totally routed them who were more than enough diſordered before.

In vino veritas.

This was done, and who can deny but fit to be done; and for what they loſt they may thank themſelves for beginning a tumult, and their ſuburb Companions, who were excellently dexterous to help unburthen them of Cloaks, Hats, &c. I am confident that when they were ſober, had they but known their own incivility in affronting the Parliament, and their Guard, they would have thanked God, and thoſe they abuſed, that they ſped ſo wel. Had this vindicative old *Bedlam* bin Captain of the Guard, I might have related more than all he hath done, and that truly too, but God be thanked the curſt Cow hath but ſhort Horns, Lying and Rayling are his Bounds, thither he can goe, and no further.

Part 1. p. 86. 87. He affirmes, *That when the Boyes made the Tumult*, April, 8 & 9. 1648.

1648. *the Lord Generall* Cromwel *followed the Souldiers in the Reare, animating them to shoot, and spit them, and to spare neither Man, Woman nor Child, and crying out to them to fire the City: That the Souldiers cut and wounded all they met.* How false this is will appeare by the small number of hurt or killed, and those that were hurt, being but a little slightly slash'd to terrifie and warn others, rather than out of any desire to mischiefe them; besides I appeal to those thousands who stood at their dores, windowes, and in the street, and saw the busines, yet were never spoken to by the Souldiers, unlesse when they supposed there might be danger, and then too, onely to take heed to themselvs, whether they did not see the Souldiers shoot high on purpose, and where they struck once with the edge strike twenty times with the flat of their Swords: but had the Souldiers been Cabs, and *Rupert*, *Goring*, or the Great Chiefe at *Leicester* Himself in the Rear, then I doubt not but *Clem* might have been in the Right. Alas poor *Clem* what il luck thou hadst, that they were not the men.

He averres, *That the Lord Gen. Cromwell sold his Welch Prisoners for* 12d. *a head to be sent into barbarous Plantations*. Had they not bin Cavaleers he would have put in Hornes and all I warrant you: but here he shews a little more wit in his anger, he layes the scene a little farther off; yet though all *London* cannot give him the Lye, all *Wales* can, which knowes the Common Souldiers were sent to their owne homes, and the Officers were to quit *England* for a time, three or four only excepted, of which only *Poyer* suffered; it may be some poore Scoundrels, who either had no homes, or durst not go to a home if they had one, were willing to go to our *English* Plantations, *Virginia*, the *Barbadoes* &c. barbarous and *Barbados* begins indeed something alike, yet dare I affirm, that all these Plantations he tearms barbarous, cannot shew so uncivil, so barbarous, so impious a wretch as the Tower of *London* can. Part 1. p. 97.

He saith Mr. Gurdon *made a motion to have the Ladies Norwich, Capell, and her Children, sent to the Generall to be set in the Front of the Army in storming Colchester, and that he was seconded by many more.* Had he had so little honesty as to tel tales out of the House, yet he might have had so much modesty as not to tel them so, that the whole House must contradict him; but suppose it were true, and that Master *Gourdon*, and other Gentlemen did motion that those might be sent to be set in the Front of our Army, when *Norwich*, *Capell*, *Lucas*, and those Part 1 p. 101.

thoſe ſhould ſalley out with the Committee ſet in their Front, what great buſineſs had this been to deterre a barbarous Enemy from cauſing thoſe Gentlemen to be murder'd, whom they had carried away contrary to all Articles of War, being men in their own Country and not in Arms, and kept too by denying to exchange them? But then He ſaith *That they never intended to uſe the Committee ſo*, then Mr. *Gourdon* never deſired to have them uſed ſo, and to prove this, he ſaith, *Rushworth* reported *they were well uſed*, thank the General, who ſent them in their dyet, and their ſcarcity within, who would never have granted that, but to ſave their own proviſions; alſo they were not ſet in the Front, good reaſon, becauſe the Common ſoldiers in *Colcheſter* mutined, and would not ſally out, which if they would have done, their great Commanders had determined to doe it, and had ſet the time too, and this hath been affirmed by the Committee themſelves in my hearing, who were certainly informed of it by the Cabs themſelvs, which was to have been on the Thurſday before the Town was yeelded; but the Souldiers being aſcertained that their Officers intended to ſalley out, and if they could by their help break through, to run away being well horſt, and leave them to the fury of our Soldier, whom they knew would be much enraged to have been made inſtrumentall in the deaths of the Committee ſo baſely murthered by their Officers, and themſelvs too, who permitted it, mutined, and that ſo highly and unanimouſly, that their Officers had much adoe to pacifie them; and thus you may ſee the verity and ingenuity of old *Clem*, who knew all this as wel as I, in telling the ſtory.

Part 1: p. 192. He affirms, *That the Lord Generall* Fairfax *having gotten together the Trained Men of* Suffolk *and* Eſſex *to aſſiſt him, put them in the forlorn hope in all his ſtormings of Colcheſter, and drove them on with his Horſe, uſing them as the* Turk *doth his* Aſaphi *to dead the firſt fury and edge of the Enemy, that his* Ianiſaries *at the laſt may come on with the more ſafety, and carry the buſineſſe.* A Barbarous falſehood, as the Militia of two Counties, and an Army can witneſſe; ſpeak out you injured Gentlemen in both Counties, whom he hath made ſuch tame Slaves and Cowards: but the gallant demeanour of the Lord Generall and Army is ſo deeply rooted in the memories of thoſe *Suffolke* and *Eſſex* Troopes and Companies, that ſuch a calumnie as this can never pluck it up; it is needleſſe to ſay more therefore to this.

He

He saith, *That M:Gen.* Skippon *hath secured his personall Estate, his Wife and Children beyond Sea, and thereby hath withdrawn all pledges of his fidelity, and is here but in the nature of a Souldier of Fortune.* This is a lye as visible as the Major Gen: Wife and Children are every day; but the Major Gen: hath spent as much bloud in defence of his Country, as this wretch hath wasted Ink to destroy it. P.1. p.120.

He averrs, *That there is not one Assembly-man, but is illegally thrust into another mans benefice.* We need not go farre to disprove this; speak thou O *London* for the rest, which hast four Assembly men who never had any sequestred Benefice, to wit, Doctor *Gouge*, Mr. *Caryll*, Mr. *Walker*, Mr. *Calamie*, and contradict him. P.1.p.174.

He affirmeth, *That the fight against the* Scots, *was little better than a beating up of quarters for* 20 *miles together, for so far the* Scotch *Army lay scattered in their Quarters, their Horse so farre distant from their Foot they could bring them no seasonable relief.* A very broad Lye; for the very first day they were drawn up into so large a body that 2. Regiments were left to hinder their overwinging, and so incloſing our Army at such distance, that they had little or no employment the first fight; *Hamilton* still shogging down with Reserves, and bringing fresh hands to maintain the advantages of the Lanes and passe he had against ours, and so not advancing in bredth, as it was supposed he would.

But, suppose it had been so the first day; this was nothing to the second, or third day, on which he confesses the fight continued, nay and rails at Lieut. Gen: *Baylie*, for delivering up the arms of the foot after at the passe at *Warrington*, by which it appeares he thought the first, second, and third dayes losse, not so considerable, but that *Baylie* might have maintained that passe, had he not been a Traytor; but this is all any man shall get by engaging for the Cavaliers; with old *Clems* favour we may well return the *Turke* (he bestowed before on the L. Gen:) to him and his gang, whose *Bashaw's* head must go for their ill Fortune. You shall never hear an *Aulicus*, *Pragmaticus*, *Clem*, or any inferiour sucking Cab confesse their side was beaten, but they lay it on the treachery of one or other of their Commanders in chief; thus *Rupert's* health must not be drunk, for his trechery in delivering up *Bristoll*, Col. *Fielding* must be condemned for yielding *Reading*, and *Windebank* shot for losing a paltry little House; and thus are the *Scots* rewarded with the names of Traitors, and Cowards,

ards for their good will to the Cabs, and making such a costly journey to help them: one would think that if they had either sense or reason, they might long ere this have been convinced, that it is no impossible thing for the Cabs to be beaten, as at *Marston Moor*, the Battle of *Nampwich*, the fight neer *Chester*, where *Peyton* commanded in chief, and neer *Stow* of the old, where old *Astley* was taken with innumerable other places, where the most obstinate Cabs commanded. But you may see what metal old *Clem* is made of, he is no Cavalier, not he alas! he abhors them, lyes and slanders, as the Devill doth Holie-water.

These out of many hundreds I have set down to convince you, what a due respect you ought to have to these following stories; for which he can shew neither sense or reason, and which are only mounted on the basis of *Clems* bare word.

P.2 p.195. He affirmeth, *That Col.* Popham, *when he had lost most of his Men at* Kingsale, *besides divers Ships, was commanded to conceal the evill newes, and to tell the House, that he had left* Kingsale *blocked up with ten ships, and the Seas secured.*

P.2. p.212. *That the Speaker bled in private* (how came *Clem* to know it then?) 15000 l. *towards the* Irish *Expedition, to have the Charge taken off against him.* I cannot think *Clem* was the Surgeon, yet it may be *Clem* going to bed in a covetous humour, might dreame he held the Bason he bled into.

P.2.p.229 *That the Lord Generall* Cromwell *writ Letters to Col.* Jones, *how heartlesse his Souldiers were, and that unlesse he did by some successefull sallie lessen their terror, he should not be able to get them on shboard.*

This Letter was intercepted by the Major that brought news that *Dublin* was taken, in one of the Egg-shels which the great *Mogul* sent to transport the 3000 *Lorrain* Horse into *Ireland*, and so *Clem* saw it.

P.2.p.230 *That the Lord Gen.* Cromwell *writ Letters to some of the Councel of State by Col.* Monk *himself, desiring them for satisfaction of the Souldiers and People, to treat with Col.* Monk *to take the whole business upon himself, of his Treatie with* Owen Roe Oneale, and to justifie this, he tels you, *the L. President* Bradshaw *laugh'd when he reproved Col.* Monk *for it.* You see he was by, and saw all, will you not believe this too?

He doth not tel us where he heard the comand given to Col. *Popham*, nor

nor how or where he saw these Letters; and it was well he did not, for it would but have made a more circumstantiall tale, and have heaped up the measure of his lies the more, and yet never a whit have advantaged him: For how can any think it possible he could have heard or seen them, when all these men knew him too well to trust him with such secresie, and he himself tels us boastingly, that he was alwayes opposite to both Presbyterians and Independents, and could never be drawn to any of their secret meetings, whilst he was in the House? and yet now he can tel things which he himself relates to be carried with the greatest secresie; if we could but find the hearts to believe him we need never wonder that he refused to go to their secret meetings; for what need he do that, who we see can tell the most clandestine transaction without a being at it? but formal Lyes, and formall Prayers, are no wonders in an old Episcopall Malignant; such an one is so for set forms, that he cannot serve the Devil out of one, or bring out a lie or slander, but it must be in Pontificalibus.

And now you may judge, whether *Theodorus Verax*, or *Clemens tam ficti, praviq; tenax*, be the truest Latine, for the Author of this History of Independency. For my part, I have thought that man conscious of an ill Title, who will be the judge in his own cause, nay assured that any just and understanding Iudge will give sentence against him; and pray what think you off this here, can you suppose that ever he had had the Title of *Theodorus Verax*, unless he had bestowed it on himself; *Honor est externum signum* τῆς ἀρετῆς, *Et est in Honorante potius quam Honorato*, but why should we talk of morall Philosophie to him? And if he had desired the Honour to wear Truths livery, he had better have writ himself *Verax* in his Book, than on the Title page, but I suppose he did it to make the Title Page bear it's part, and that it might be suitable to the rest of the Book for falshood. *Arist. l. 1. Rhet. c. 5. & l. 4. Eth. c. 3. & l. 1. Eth. c. 5.*

And now I come to his contradictions, and shall make his Book confute it self, as I have made it confute his Title, and among many take these.

This Fellow who was chosen into the House, sate there, and professeth to have been on the Parliaments part, who cryes out, *they have changed their Principles*, and affirmes, *that he had served the Parliament faithfully from the beginning; had taken as much pains, and runne as many hazards, as most men in their service, wherein he had lost his* Part 1 p 15

health and above 7000*l. of his Estate, that he contented himself to serve his Country gratis.* Note here that he accounts the Parliament cause, the Cause of his Countrey, and yet is he not ashamed to maintain, That the King neither ought nor could part with his Negative Voice, and Militia.

And can any man hold this who hath served the Parliament from the beginning, & affirm he stands to his first Principles, when the Militia and Negative Voice were the only two points in open Contest between the King and Parliament, upon which the War was grounded? for the King, whatever he meant, yet promised fair about Religion, and redress of grievances.

Or can *Clem* shake hands with *Pryn*, unless as *Herod* and *Pilate* once before did to Crucifie Christ again in his Members?

P.2.p.138 Thus he saith a Phœnix arose out of his Majesties Ashes, that excellent issue of his Brain, intituled, *The Portraicture of his Sacred Majesty, &c.* a Book full fraught with Wisdom Divine and Humane, yet the very first Page of that Book, and the first Page of his so interfere that one gives the other the Lye. For his affirms, that at last by providence, his Majesty was necessitated to call a Parliament; That avers that he called it of his own choice and inclination, as thinking the right way of Parliaments most safe for his Crown, and best pleasing to his People. And for my part, had old *Clem* gon on as he here begun, I would never have taxed him for falshood.

Behold then, that unless lying be a piece of Wisdom Divine and Humane (which yet by his practice one would be easily perswaded to believe *Clem* thinks) he hath not only contradicted himself, poor Knave, but his Great Masters young Phœnix forsooth, unmannerly slave.

But if it be such a Phœnix, it arose out of some others ashes, for the King was not burnt, neither as yet is crumbled to dust: and if it be such a *Pallas*, yet it looks as more likely to have issued from the brain of a *Mercury* than a *Iove*. For my part if I should passe my judgment I must give for the latter, as the more proper comparison, because the Idol's triumphant Chariot is drawn by Owles.

Palladis Aves, birds dedicated to *Pallas*.

And now you may see *Clem's* Logick is as bad as his Ethicks, and that there is no more truth than manners in his Propositions. For unless contradictories can at once be both truth, *Clem* writes miserably false; but more of this will appear in his subsequent jugling, which is notoriou:

notorious in the very firſt part of his Hiſtory, which he ſtiles a *Myſtery of the two Iuntoe's* Presbyterian *and* Independent.

Here by the way, I would fain know which was the Parliament *Clem* ſerved, ſith the Presbyterians and Independents were two Iunto's? Prelatical fellowes there could not be then, unleſſe perjured; for every Member had taken the Covenant. If then the Presbyterians and Independents were two Iunto's, and there was a Parliament, it muſt conſiſt of Prelaticall perjur'd perſons, or of ſuch as *Clem*, who were neither for any Religion, any Doctrine, or any diſcipline, and ſo forſworn, yea Atheiſts to boot; and were there enough ſuch in the Houſe to conſtitute a Parliament, indeed we may all rejoyce that the Army ſecluded them, and need never wonder at the tricks they play'd there; but we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak more of this hereafter.

Again, Behold how *Clem*, who would be thought a great aſſertor of Parliamentary Privilege, and rayles at the Army for ſecluding the Members, here hath outed the major part, if not all the Parliament, and junto'd them: for I am certain there was not one then in the Houſe, but profeſſed himſelf either a Presbyterian, or Independent; though ſome in a more rigid, others in a more moderate way.

In this Myſtery he reckons up what he and his fellow Members did while in the Houſe together, with their good Lordſhips, Committees, Sequeſtrators, Treaſurers, and whole rabble of Receivers, Deceivers, &c. and all to bring an *odium* upon the Parliament (for this part was written while *Clem* was in the Houſe) yea upon his ful and free Parliament, as he is afterwards many times pleaſed to call it, when it may ſerve his turn.

But the Myſtery of this was to give the alarum to the ſecond War, and exaſperate the people to joyn with the Cabs to deſtroy the Parliament, and re-inthrone his great Maſter, which was the only buſineſſe *Clem* got into the Houſe for; yet read what he ſaith of them, and though you cannot believe all, yet you may finde ſomething true, and then tell me whether they deſerved not to be plucked out, whether they had not in the higheſt manner forfeited their truſt, and whether they were not as great Tyrants, as Him they had outed?

They ſate taxing and polling, yet paid not their Forces; they ſate Voting one another money, yet paid neither the publicke, nor their

own private debts, but under the Privilege of Peers, and Parliament men protected themselves, and whom they lifted from all due processe of Law, and that they might be sure to sit long enough, they neither went about to restore the old, or erect a new way of Government; *sed tempora mutantur*, *Clem*, and his gang are unrooſted, the Army is constantly paid, Free-quarter taken off, the Navy trebled, and well paid too, many publique debts satisfied, a Lord, or a Parliament man must pay his too, or may be sued and made to do it, the Rebels called to a strict account in *Ireland*, the Parliament cause vindicated in *England*, Iustice executed on the Grand Delinquents in both, a Common-wealth established, and all honest true-hearted English men, if they will be secured from comming under the power of an enraged Tyrant.

For that which he objects, *That when the Parliament had 4 or 5. severall Armies, the Tax was but 52000 l. that now it is 90000 l.* per mensem, Be pleased to consider these things.

1. That *London*, and the best affected Counties paid as much then or more, because divers were under contribution to the Enemy.

2. That admit all were reduced, yet Freequarter was stil continued, and many other assessments.

3. We may affirm, and that truly, That the Parliament hath as many Souldiers now in pay in *England* and *Ireland*, as they had then, though not under so many several Commanders, and thrice as many Sea Forces.

4. That the greatest part of the Delinquents fines which amounted to a very considerable sum came into their Coffers then.

5. That the forces are now paid constantly, and Free-quarter taken off, and the Tax now lessened to 60000 *l. per mensem.*

As for the Excise, Bishops, Deans and Chapters Lands, and the remaining Fines of Delinquents, they are hardly sufficient to pay off debts charged in course, and the Interest money the other had runne into; as for the Customs, they are not by farre sufficient to defray the charge of the shipping: and thus you may see the validity of this cavil, which may suffice to unfold one Mystery of this Hocus Pocus, this *Clem* of no side, for he would puzzle a man that eyes him not well to finde out what he is.

He rayles against the Independent party and the Army, because they

they opposed the disbanding the Army, saying *their continuing in arms was a manifest act of Treason and Rebellion; that a Schismaticall Faction in the two Houses complyed with them, betraying and prostituting the very being, honour, and all the fundamentall rights and priviledges of this, and future Parliaments, to an Army of Rebells, who refuse to obey their Masters and disband.* Note here the Independent Members and the Army are to be rendred odious.

And yet he tels us, *That beside the City to aw the adjacent South and east Countries, to suppress the remoter, the Presbyterians kept up some inland Garrisons, had the* Scots, *and* Pointz *supernumerary Forces for the North, and in the West (under colour of sending men for* Ireland) *they kept upon Free quarter, and pay of the Countrey many supernumerary Regiments and Troops, most Cavaliers, at least five times as many as they really intended to transport. these were allwayes going, but never gone, something is and ever shall be wanting, untill* Sir Thomas Fairfaix *his Army be disbanded, and then it is thought the disguise will fall off, and these supernumeraries appear a new Model'd Army, these lewd supernumeraries, most of which swear they will not go for* Ireland, *vowing they will cut the throats of the Roundheads, the Country that is amazed fearing they are kept on Free-quarter by a Cavalierish party, for some Cavalierish designe.*

Note here the Presbyterians are to be rayl'd at, and those that p. 33. are the Houses, who for the ease of the people, Voted a disbanding of the Army, are here a Presbyterian Iunto, who would disband this Army to modell a new one, whose Consciences shall not befoole their wits where matter of gain appears, but be more pliable to their desires, and be one of the Cords wherewith the Presbyterian *Phaethons* will drive their triumphant Chariot.

Note also the Lord *Fairfax* his Army, which even now were Rebels and Traytors, who abominated nothing more than to return to their old trades againe, is here an Army excellently disciplined, having the visible mark of Gods favour upon their actions, and that the Houses are questioned, nay termed a Iunto for endeavouring to disband them.

Lastly, Note how old *Clem* would seem a great Enemy to Cavaliers, and very fearfull of a Cavalierish designe, only to ingratiate with honest men; when there is not a more desperate Malignant slave in all *Europe*, as his own Tenets do evidence? as for example.

In.

In his Exhortatory conclusion to the English Nation, he avers, *That it is evident King* Charls *from the beginning took up defensive arms to maintain Religion, Laws, Libertyes, and the ancient fundamentall being of Parliaments*; could a *Digby* or a *Nicholas* have said more? could an *Aulicus* or a *Prag.* have railed at, and belyed the Parliament and Army more, or have writ more false stories than this fellow hath done? and yet, O hee is affraid of the Cavaliers; but this will appeare more plainly in our subsequent discourse.

But I wil first give you an History, that you may more easily discern the mystery of this fellow.

This *Clem*, when *Bristol* was delivered up to *Rupert* by Col. *Fiennes* upon honourable terms (had they been kept by that perfidious plunderer) who so zelous, who so active, at lest in shew for the Parliament, cause, as this old *Clem*, who accused the Governour of Cowardise and treachery, for not defending that City to the uttermost extremity? then forsooth the King, who now hath the just cause from the beginning, was an Enemy to be fought against to the last man, and what was the mystery of this but to set our party together by the ears? He knew Colonell *Fiennes* had many great and noble friends, who had a mighty influence on the Earl of *Essex* his Army; He knew that Sir *William Waller*, and Sir *Arthur Hasterigge* were strongly fortified in the good opinion of the multitude, and so hoped there would be some tugging.

But that Noble Gentleman Col. *Fiennes*, whose innocency the Parliament hath since vindicated, being contented to submit to the disgrace, as chusing rather to fall alone, than indanger his Country, though in that act she might seem a stepmother, frustrated the design in part, though the animosities then created in the parties caused some fatall consequences, as the losse in *Cornwall*, the exasperated Souldiery being contented to behold their Rivals cudgell'd by the Common enemy.

Behold therefore who were the Incendiaries, and what was the cause that enforced the Parliament to new model their Army, it was *Clem* and such Blades, though he would lay it on others.

You may see also the Mystery of *Clems* appearing for the Parliament, and what his aim was in getting into the House: He did first appear an eager opposit to the Cavaliers to get in among them, where he might sit and give aim, by discovering their Counsels to his great Master.

Maſter. This *Clem* was one of the Setters, who; beſides all other miſchiefs, were to betray thoſe who faithfully and freely diſcharged their Truſts to their Country, that when opportunity did ſerve, CHARLES might call them to account, as he uſually did at the end of Parliaments, as the commitment of Members evidently ſhewes, which was ſo inſeparable an attendant on Parliaments, that a man may conceive CHARLES ſummoned Parliaments only to find out thoſe who were not willing to be ſlaves, that he might either cajole them, or if Court-proof ruine them.

Thus were *Savill*, *Wentworth*, *Culpeper*, and *Digby*, whoſe publike Spirits ſeem'd Hobgoblings to tyrannicall intereſt, conjured down by an *Ave Maria*, and a little Court-holy-water; and thus were *Elliot*, *Valentine*, *Pym*, and *Strode*, written in black Characters in CHARLS his Dooms-day Book, and either to be deſtroyed in Priſon or perpetually immur'd, iron fetters being the Chains wherewith the Champions for thy freedom were rewarded O *England*.

But *Clem* being fruſtrated in this deſign, He hath now publiſhed their Speeches to the Son, adding and forging what he liſts, to render them obvious to the rage of an Enemy nurſed up in ſlaughter, his Fathers tyrannicall Principles, and no doubt Mothers Religion.

Thus hath this fellow dared to violate that ſecreſie which ſhould be ſacred among Members of the Houſe, and to accuſe Members for what they did in the Houſe, though he bawl againſt the Army for impeaching the 11. Members upon actions in the Houſe, and decryes it as the greateſt breach of privilege, and violation of the Covenant, and yet he averrs, *He hath adventured to vindicate our Religion, Laws, and Liberties with his pen, in purſuance of the Covenant*; as if it were lawfull for him to ſay, and do any thing; it is a breach of Covenant in the Army, it is a purſuance of it in him.

Bluſh ye Heavens and tremble O Earth, at the diſmall impudence of this Wretch, who dares thus openly take that Covenant in his mouth, and profeſſe to have taken it, which he ſo horribly hath broken, as may thus appear.

1. *He every where cries up the moſt deſperate Anti-covenanters, as* Montroſſe, *one whom the whole State and Kirk of* Scotland *have ſentenced, as the moſt bloody Excommunicate Traytor and Rebell.*

2. *He admires, and praiſes* Hamilton, *who by a Malignant Faction and force overſwayed the Parliament of* Scotland, *exerciſing the*

higheſt tyranny and oppreſſion over thoſe Covenanters, who would not joyn with him in that horrid violation of the Covenant, the Invaſion of England, *and conjunction with* Langdale, *and his deſperate crue of Anti-covenanters, yea and juſtifies that action.*

3. *He averres it was a vain thing to deſire the late King to take the Covenant, who could not take it but he ſhould prophane Gods name, and forſwear himſelf.*

4. *He profeſſes himſelf oppoſite both to the Presbyterians and Independents, as the common diſturbers of the Church; railes againſt the Presbyterian Miniſters and the Aſſembly, calling them wicked* Simons, *that ſlander the godly* Onias, *to out him of his Prieſts place.*

5. *He jeeres them and their Government; ſaying, The popiſh Clergy draw all civill affairs, publike and private, under their juriſdiction and cognizance.* quatenus *there is* peccatum *in all humane actions, the Presbyterians* quatenus *there is* ſcandalum, *what oddes?* peccatum *is the Mother,* ſcandalum *is the Daughter.*

Thus he is not aſhamed to abuſe the moſt ſacred tie a Solemn oath; what regard then is to be given to his counterfeit pretence of making a conſcience of Oaths? all thoſe poſitive and abſolute articles which contein the main end of the Covenant, are nothing with him, but that clauſe for preſervation of the Kings Perſon, though limited with a ſubordination to Religion and Liberty, is ſo ſacred, becauſe for his turne, that it muſt be kept, though contrary to the words as well as meaning, even in deſtruction of Religion and Liberty.

Thus having mocked God, he deſcends to abuſe men, and thoſe not of the ordinary ſort, but Members of Parliament, the High and Supreme Court; as in his Century, which he ſtiles *A Liſt of the names of the Members of the Houſe, obſerving which are Officers of the Army contrary to the ſelf-denying Ordinance, together with ſuch ſummes of money, Offices, and Lands, as they have given to themſelves for ſervice done and to be done againſt the King and Kingdom.*

This is a rare fellow to profeſſe *he hath ſerved the Parliament faithfully, and that he hath not changed his Principles*: but ſhould we admit it to be as he ſaith, may not the houſe diſpenſe with one of their own Ordinances? but behold the jugler.

For firſt there was not one Member continued in command but the now L. Gen: *Cromwell*, and that upon the entreaty of the Army, yet he writes, as if they had their commands ſtill: The Ordinance did

did not say every one that had a Command should leave the House, but that every one of the House should leave their Commands, and so they did. Here is one juggle.

Then he musters a great many, who have been chosen into the House since the Ordinance, and end of the first Warre, and had commands in their severall Counties, whose commands ceased of course, and where are these touched in the Ordinance?

Others there are who being Officers of the Army, were admitted into the House upon the late elections, and never questioned for their commands: but this peremptory wrech who would seem to understand the Ordinance better than the whole House that made it, yet knows wel enough the reason of that Ordinance, as having had a great hand in working the mischief, which that was made to prevent.

The emulations of our severall Commanders had nigh ruin'd all; there was no way better to remove the difference, and quench the flame, than by calling home all from command; thus none could plead an injury, his Rivall being in the same capacity with himself: this was done, and it proved excellent physick, but the cure being done, what need of the medicine? Sure this Fellow himself would think that man mad, that should rail to see another that is recovered leave his physick potions, especially with his Doctors Licence; and yet this this Bedlam doth.

For the Offices they were void, some by death, others by Delinquency; and is it not more just, more beneficiall for the publike, yea, more like a Parliament to bestow, than sell places: but the wretch bought his in the Exchequer, and envies therefore at the good of his Neighbours who did not so.

And if it be fitter to bestow than sell publike Offices, to whom could they better give such, than to honest men; and whom could the Parliament be more confident of, than such whose integrity and love to their Country was seen by them every day, both in their Speeches within dores, and actions without? and truly I am induced to thinke the better of their choice, because I finde not *Clem* in the List: For if we cannot say that no Knaves get Offices, yet we may affirme that all Knaves did not; as for Example, old *Clem's* mouth is not stopt.

For money and Lands, was it not the highest justice to reward those Gentlemen who had suffered, out of the Estates of such upon

whom his great Master had bestowed theirs? besides what thing so barbarous, so greedy, so envious, so like old little tutchy *Clem*, would accuse a Parliament for rewarding their Members for their valor and fidelity in defending their Conntryes liberty.

His great Master could make *Rupert* Duke of *Cumberland*, for murdering and plundering in *England*, *Montrosse* a Marqueſſe, for killing and and robbing in *Scotland*; and *Antrim* a Marqueſſe for joyning with the Rebels in *Ireland*; beſides this beggarly fellow a Lord, that a Baronet, another a Knight, and beſtow honeſt Gentlemens eſtates on them, yet we hear nothing of this, *Clem* makes no Centuries of them.

Alas! *Digby* deſerved to be Secretary for penning ſo many Declarations, wherein God and man were mocked in Print, as much as in *Clems* book, and *Nichol's* merited as much for lying as faſt as *Clem* for his great Maſter.

But the Parliament cannot beſtow a reward on thoſe, who have ventured their lives and fortunes in their Countryes defence, who have thought nothing too dear to part with for Religion and Liberty, who with the hazard of their private, have ſav'd the publike, but they muſt be branded by him with the Mark of waſters and deſtroyers of the Publique Treaſure; it is reward enough he thinks, for any who have ſerved the Parliament, if they proſper and overcome, to obtein the Title of *Stubbornly ſtout*, as he rewards the Lord General *Eſſex*, or of *Brutiſh valour*, as the Lord Generall *Fairfax*. If they are overpowred, and will be ſo prudent as to make a vertue of neceſſity, and do what they may, if they cannot do what they would, with the Title of Coward and Traytor, as he did Col. *Fines*.

See the irrationall barbarity of this fellow, who when he pleaſeth will have every thing Cowardice and treachery under the degree of Deſperateneſſe; and when he liſts again, call the moſt ſober valour Brutiſh and Stubborn ſtoutnes, but one would think, one ſo implacable in puniſhing what he will pretend a breach of truſt, ſhould in reaſon be ready to recompence a gallant diſcharging of it: yet you ſee it is trechery & cowardice to deliver up a Town to the late Kings forces, though not tenable, and upon honourable terms, in one, and yet in others to beat them and withſtand them is ſervice done againſt the King and Kingdom.

As in Col. *Nathaniell Fiennes* Caſe.

He tels us in this Century, *That he might end as he began, that every*

every Member of the House of Commons, being in all 516. are by their own order allowed 4 l. *a week a man, which amounts to* 110000 l. *a year*: This wretch knowes they never received it, unlesse some few, and that in the very heat of the War, whose Estates were under the power of the Enemy, nay not 50. though he amplifies the number to 516. and all this he doth only to make the people believe the common Treasure was wasted on themselves, you may see then the villany of this Impostour.

He sets also this * mark before their names who he terms, *Recruiters illegally elected by the new Great Seal, the power of the Army, and voices of the Souldiery, and are undly returned, and serve accordingly*; yet when the Generall Councel of Officers in their answer say, *That by the endeavours of some old Malignants, and by practises used in new elections, there came in a flood of Burgesses, that are either Malignants or Neuters*, then *Clem* is of another mind, maintains their Elections, and cryes out of breach of Privilege: Of the truth of which, we may judge by *Clem*, who was one of that flood, and I bleeve the top, the scumme for Malignancy: but if contradictons were wonders in *Clems* Book, he had been a greater wonder worker than *Simon Magus*, Hocus Pocus, or the whole gang of Sorcerers and Iuglers.

But let us grant him what he saith, and he will marre all; for *Clem*, *Pryne*, and most of the secluded Members, who bawl at their outing, were Recruiters, how durst they they sit in the House, or act as Members of Parliament; and what had he or *Pryn* to doe, to protest against the Army for secluding them, who were but *Milites*, soldiers to guard the King and House of Lords, as *Pryn* excellently of late hath found out.

The Army only hindred *Pryn* from going to sit among the Commons, whom they thought the Representative of the People, and upon his snarling and ranting words detein'd him a while: If he would but have desired a Pike, and marched to guard the dore of the House of Lords, he might have had it, and leave to have stood as long as he would. But to return to *Clem*, was it not rather a breach of Privilege in *Clem* to offer to sit, who knew he ought not, than in the Army to pull him out? thus you see he hath destroyed the strongest Pillar in his whole fabrick, and removed the greatest block of offence, nay proved that here to be the highest act of Iustice, which he every where else rayls at, as the highest breach of Privilege, for the

Army, which was raised to defend the Parliament, did onely free it of a multitude of intruders, yea such a multitude, as overpowring the rest, were Iudges in their own cause, and so not to be voted out by a fewer. And thus you may see the Armies innocency, the very bittereſt Enemy himself being Iudge.

And now Gentlemen, that this Century might not be unlike the reſt of the Book, he adds lying to jugling, and ſets his mark on Mr. *Blackiſton*, one who was a Member from the firſt, nay he gives himſelf the lie in the following ſcandall, aud confeſſes as much; ſaying, *He got himſelf returned by the Scotiſh Garriſon, which lay there when this Parliament was ſummoned*; thus you ſee he piles them three ſtories high, as if he were affraid he ſhould want Room to lye in this damnable ædifice. But now to leave this, and come to his rayling.

And truly Gentlemen you will gueſs, that he took the opportunity of ſome fit of the Gout, or Stone, that he might be mad enough to rage in the compoſure of this Book, which is as very a *compendium* of ſnarling, without modeſty, ſence, or reaſon, as ever was comprized within the bounds of a Calves-skin: but it hath allwayes beene obſerved, that thoſe who want truth and reaſon, are accuſtomed to bluſter, in railing and falſe accuſations. Thus did old *Sathan* in his diſpute with *Michael*, thus the Heathen did againſt the Chriſtians, the Papiſts againſt the Proteſtants, the Cabs againſt the Parliament, and thus doth *Clem* deal with his betters. Gentlemen, read on, and you will never wonder that Houſe is called Hell, which hath ſuch a deviliſh Landlord.

Clem in his Epiſtle would fain cheat us into a belief, that he railes not againſt the Body of the Houſe or the Army, when he averres, *That the late King had the juſt cauſe from the beginning*, calls them *Rebells and Traytors, who have overthrown Religion, Laws, Liberties, and the ancient fundamentall being of Parliaments*, all which the King he ſaith, *took up defenſive arms to maintain*. Note here, he not only gives the Parliament, but the late King too the lie, who hath in Print avowed the contrary.

The Parliament in the firſt war, he ſtiles, two *Juntoes, Preſbyterian and Independent*; who couzened, pilled, and poled the people, conſuming the publike Treaſure on themſelves, the Members are *Juntomen, Hocus Pocuſſes, State-Mountebanks*, the County Committees are *Zanies*, and *Jack-puddings* with him, and all this when they were,

as

as he is forced to confesse, a full and free PARLIAMENT.

The Members chosen in after the first War, he stiles *Recrusters*, who were illegally elected, unduly returned, and served accordingly, *Clem* was one of these, and so measures their Corne by his owne Bushell.

The present Parliament he calls *Col.* Prides *Dray horses, Trayters, Tyrants, Theeves, Col* Prides *Parliament, &c.*

The Councel of State he calls, *A pack of forty Knaves*; this for the generall; besides he hath a bout with every Member almost in particular.

The Lord Gen. *Essex*, a man as mild as gallant, and whose onely fault was, that he was too easie to believe (as many honest and noble soules are) yet with *Clem* forsooth, he was a man stubbornly stout; and why pray? becaus he would not runne away, or let the Cabs beat him; you see how *Clem* was for the Parliament; can any man imagine that this Wretch did not accuse Colonell *Fiennes* out of design, and draw his purblinde Brother in, merely to helpe to bark?

The Lord Generall *Fairfax*, a man whose Fame rings through all *Europe*, whose matchlesse deeds will hardly be believed by posterity; a man who exceeded his Enemies as farre in fidelity and clemency, as in valour and fortune; whose mercifull granting, and inviolable keeping of Articles, begat admiration in the foes, and repining in some harsher spirited friends; who commonly conquered the Foe double, their bodyes by his magnanimity, and their affections by his clemency, and whose name sounded among the healths of the most inveterate Cavaliers, finally, a man whose humility is as unparrallel'd as all the rest, who is as farre from being elevated by his successe, as he was from being dejected in the greatest distresse; yet with this Fellow he is a man of a Brutish valour, a Brutish Generall, a Brute, a Foole, &c. But to the name of *Fairfax* shall be erected Trophies on the highest Pinacles of Fame, when this brutish Fellowes memory, shall stinke in the nostrills of all honest men.

The Lord Generall *Cromwell*, a man whose virgin Fortune never yet was forced, upon whose Conquering Ensignes plumed victory hath alwaies perch'd; a man as prudent as valiant, and as pious as prudent, who in all his high successes ever gives all the glory to God, attributing

attributing all to the prayers of Gods people, nothing to the valour of his unconquered Troops, accounting it his higheſt glory to be eſteemed as the meaneſt inſtrument in the hand of God; in fine, a man who hath wholly devoted himſelf to the ſervice of God, and his Country, never refuſing any peril or trouble, hazard or travaile, which the defence of Religion, and his Countries freedome calleth him unto: yet is this man ſo rail'd at by this Fellow, and ſuch heaps of dirt thrown at him, that had I impudence enough to defile my paper with them, yet I could not finde room enough in a narrow diſcourſe to inſert them, every page being beſpotted with the railings, and curſings of this *Shimei*, againſt that Worthy. But the deeds of *Cromwell* praiſe him in the Gates; when he ſitteth among the Elders of the Land, *England* ariſeth up, and calls him bleſſed, *Ireland* alſo and *Scotland* praiſe him, unto whom God hath made him an Inſtrument of Deliverance.

Sir *Henry Vane ſenior*, he ſtiles, *The Old Dogge*, judge O Reader, who barks and ſnarles. Sir *Henry Vane junior*, *A Whelp of the old curre*; let him carry the title who is the bawling Puppie. Mr. *Gurdon*, *a fellow that ſpits venome as natu ally as a Toad*; what a venemous Beaſt is *Clem* then? Mr. *Holland*, *originally a Link Boy*; a new pedigree indeed, a very piece of Non-ſence. Sir *Henry Mildmay*, *a Procuror*, *Pimpe*, and *Pander*; He had deſerved the Name, would he have Pimp't for the luſt of a King, or betraid his Mother (his Countrey) to be abuſed by him, as *Clem* hath. *Mr.* Rowſe, *the illiterate Jew of* Eaton College; had this fellow been ſo much a Chriſtian or Scholar, as that grave Gentleman, he would never have plaid the Knave and Foole ſo in print. Indeed I believe he is not a man of his reading, for I never found any thing ſtoln out of a *Prag.* or *Man in the Moon* in his writings. Sir *Hardreſſe Waller*, *the one-eyed* Polyphemus *of Paſtbord*;* he could ſee to catch this *Vliſſes*, when he was going to rob us of our *Palladium*, and ſteal that, upon which depended the Fortune of *Englands* Liberties. Sir *Thomas Wroth*, *Jack-pudding to* Prideaux *the Poſtmaſter*; There is never a Iack-pudding to an *Aulicus*, if *Clem* be not, who hath out-ly'd, out-rail'd, and out-ſlander'd him, and all the reſt to boot, and ſo over-acted them, that the other Hell can never ſhew one may match him. Mr. Corbet, *Inquiſitor Generall*, *The Prologue to the Hangman who looks more like a Hangman, than the Hangman himſelfe*; but let thoſe judge, who have

* *Clem* and his Gang, going to adjourn in truth diſſolve the Parliament that morning they were outed.

have seen both, which looks more like a Hangman: sure *Clem* never saw his own face in a true Glasse. All this *Clem* hath done, and yet this Brazen face dares to averre, that the witnesse against him, for but saying, *The Gentleman was a leane meager man*, by the incivility of his words was a man of no breeding, what shall we judge of *Clem* then?

Of the Iudges he saith, *That true men may go to the Gallowes, Theeves must sit upon the Bench*; *Clem* will be afore hand with them, because he fears they will end with him: I say, *Gallowes claim thy due.*

The City, even that generous City of *London*, which hath expended so much bloud and treasure in defence of their Freedome, he cals, *That Dull Beast*: it would not answer to *Clems* spurre, but suffered the Army to unhorse him, and the rest of his fellow ranke Riders.

Of the Clergy in generall he saith, *The Clergy in all times and places, ever held with the mighty* (I am sure he holds not with the Almighty) *as the* Iaccho *hunts with the* Lyon *to partake of his prey. The Clergy have ever had an itching to be medling with State-affairs, which shewes how contemptible an opinion they have of their own coat, that they can finde no contentment in it, and yet they would have the Laity to have a reverend opinion of it; but universall experience teacheth us, how miserable that Commonwealth is, where the corruption of a Churchman, proves the generation of a Statesman*; and so it did the Army, how miserable ours was, where the corruption of a Parliament man, proved the generation of a Cavalier, which caused *Clems* outing. But I will leave these things to our Clergy-men to answer, who I hope will confute him in deed.

The Popish Clergy, he saith, *draw all publique affairs under their jurisdiction*, quatenus *there is* peccatum; *the Presbyterian*, quatenus *there is* scandalum, *in all humane actions*; *and the Independents are a composition of* Christian, Iew, Turke, *as* Mahomets Alchoran *was a Gallimaufrey of* Iew *and* Christian: truly *Clems* is of *Iew*, *Turke*, and *Heathen*, and *Clem*, believe it, is no Independent, for there is not one dramme of Christian in his Composition.

But the Episcopall good *Omases*, they (hold *Clem* did not our Magpies prey with Eagles, nay and perch above them too, nay and in *Norwich* not many years agoe, was seen a *Wren* on the Metropo-

litan Magpies, and the Magpie on the Eagles back soaring to an abominable lofty pitch) they meddle with nothing. *Clem* could be drunk over night, rayle, lye, slander, and grind his Neighbour, and yet have the Sacrament next morning (stay, now I think on't, I dare say for love of *Clem* his brother writ that learned piece with Marginall Notes to it, to prove the Sacrament a converting Ordinance) nay and might dance about the May-pole, or be drunk again in the afternoon; for a baudy Court or so, alas it was but paying a monethly tax to it's Officers, and he could keep a VVench or two for all the Churchwardens; (yet how doth *Clem* pine at a monethly tax now, why *Clem*, Liberty and Lechery, begin both with one Letter.) It may be a Bishop was a Lord Keeper or Treasurer, and he being unmarried, would sell justice and places cheaper than Lay-men, which was a great ease to *Clems* tender Conscience: besides those good *Onias's*, never disturbed Athiesticall prophane fellowes; Had old *Clem* lived from *Augustine* the Monks time, to little *Lands*, I would have warranted him from their courts (paying his tax abovecited I mean.) It was a Puritan, a man who had some fear of God, delight in his Ordinances, and a little too much Conscience than to become a Protestant at large, *id est*, a Papist Royall, one who owed no duty to any, but slavery to his King of his outward, to the Patriarck of *Canterbury* of his inward man, (and what was this to *Clem*?) who stuck in the Prelats stomacks; yet *Clem* whilst your mind runs so on your good *Onias's*, remember a little the Covenant, but what is an Oath to a Cavaleer, especially an old one.

Of the Assembly, he saith, *The Houses abolish as superstitious, because legall, the Convocation of Learned Divines* (they are learned and Divines who even now in all ages were *Iaccho's* in practise at least) *regularly summoned by the Kings Writ, and duely elected by the Clergy: and the House of Commons nominates an Assembly of Gifted Divines* (who would think an old fellow, who hath got so much money by an Office in the Exchequor, would think the worse of gifted men) *indeed wicked* Simons *who slander the Godly* Onias *to out him of his Priests place.*

This old piece of Apocrypha railes at the Houses, though by his Confession a full and free Parliament, and for whose service he ventured and spent so, yet he neither lyes, nor changes his Principles. Then at all the Assembly men, who were the learnedst of all parties;

and

and lastly knits up with a notorious lye, that the House of Commons nominated, that is, *onely*, when the Lords he knows nominated proportionably to the Commons.

Again, *They daub up all with the untempered Mortar of hypocrisie by their Rabbies of the Assembly*; This *Iew* may live long enough and write too, before he will deserve the Title of *Rabbi*.

But his fury ceases not here, all Ministers that ever were for the Parliament, must come under old Lashers whip: He calls them *Pulpit-Devills*, who transformed themselves into Angels of Light; *Pulpit Inceudiaries*, with whom had an Order been taken from the beginning, they had never kindled a War between the King and Parliament, they curst *Meroz* and *neutrality* so long, till they brought Gods curse on the Land, and put both Church and Common wealth into a flame. You Gentlemen have a care, you see if the Pretender should get in, upon whom the Cabs will lay the Load, if you should pray or Plot him in, I beleeve you will hardly have any singing daies unlesse at the Gallowes.

Nay his malice passes *Tweed*. The Kirk or General Assembly of *Scotland*, he calls, *a few ambitious p'danticall Churchmen*; *The Ministers* (whom sometimes he would seem to claw, yet his malice is so great he cannot hold now but he must scratch) *he calls Clergy-Impostors, Zealots, imployed by* Argyle, *to asperse those that did oppose him, as if they were fallen from their first love, turned Enemies to the cause of* Christ, *had with* Demas *embraced this present World, with many more jeers and revilings cast upon them, the Marq; of* Argyle, *and all the Presbyterian party, together with prayses conferred on* Hamilton, Montrosse, *&c.* And this is all the Kirk will get, by dandling the Royall Babie on her knees; to wit, to have her eyes scratch'd out by it and it's play-fellows, when they are high enough to reach Her.

And now as if it were beneath him onely to lye, say and un-say, slander and revile, he adds blasphemy, and abusing of Sacred VVrit, to fill up the measure of his iniquity, Thus saith this wretch; *God blesse all honest men from the light of* Olivers *countenance*. Again, *At last, the Spirit of the Lord called up* Oliver Cromwell, *who standing a good while, with lifted up eyes, as it were in a Trance, & his neck a little enclining to one side, as if he expected* Mahomets *Dove to descend, and whisper in his Ear* (foh! this smels of the Character of a *London* Diurnall,

urnall, what *Clem* dost thou make no more conscience of robbing the Cabs of their jests, than honest men of their good names?) *and sending forth abundantly the groans of the spirit* (who can but groan to heare this) *spent an hour in Prayer, and an hour and an halfe in a Sermon*; more time than *Clems* Godly *Omiases* spent in those Dutyes in a yeare.

From thus abusing the Spirit, he falls upon the Saints, and this wretch who calls the keeping a Guard in the lower part of *Pauls* (a place never employed in any religious performance, and where the baudy, and such like Courts were kept) *a making the House of God, a Den of Theeves*; here dares defile the living Temples of the Holy Ghost, the Saints, endeavouring to render that glorious title, wherewith God hath honoured his Elect, abominable in the eyes of the people.

Thus he saith: *The Knaves lyed like Saints; it is a particular privilege for the Saints to lie without sin, or at least without imputation of sin; Alchimie Saints, trayterous, tyrannous, the evish Saints, Reprobate Saints* (beware Hornes, a Bull a Bull) *Bloody cheating Saints, though this be Godly and Saint-like dealing, yet this is not plain nor fair dealing. These are the acts of the Godly, to make innocency it self seem nocent, if all should be self-denying men, there would be few Godly men left in the house. The Godly Gang, Godly cut-throats, Canniball Saints*, with much more which I omit.

Now it can be no excuse for this wretch, to say he means such as only stile themselves Saints; For, suppose a crafty man should desire to cloath his black deeds with that white rayment, therefore must he defile it? his Bible teaches him not to rayl at, and abuse Angels of light, because the Devill sometimes assumes their shape; or to worry sheep, because ravening woolves creep in their cloathing: But behold this wretch dares defie the very name of Saint, as if holiness were a crime. Take heed, O *Belzebub*, lest he get the Lordship of thy Hell too, and be preferred to command in chief, as being the more daring Fiend.

In fine, he summs himself up, and gives an epitome of his vilanous tenents in this insuing piece, *viz. I do hereby declare, and protest before that God that made me a man, and not a beast* (and therefore you will make your self one) *a freeman, and not a slave; That if any man whatsoever, that taketh upon him the reverend name & title of a Judg or Iustice, shall give sentence upon this, or any other act of this piece of a House*

of

of Commons, I will, & lawfully may, the inſlaving ſcar-crow doctrine of all time-ſerving, State-flattering Prieſts, & Miniſters notwithſtanding follow the examples of Sampſon, Iudith, Iaell, *and* Ehud, *and by ponyard, piſtol, poiſon, or any other means whatſoever, ſecret or open, proſecute to the death the ſaid Iudge, and Iuſtice, and all their principall abbettors: and I do hereby envite, and exhort all generous freeborn Engliſhmen to the like reſolutions, and to enter into leagues defenſive, and offenſive, and Sacramentall aſſociations, ſeven or eight, or as many as can confide in one another, to defend and revenge mutually one anothers perſons, lives, limbs, and liberties as aforeſaid, againſt this, and all other illegall, and tyrannous uſurpations.*

Is this the voice of a man, a Chriſtian, a Proteſtant? what ſpirit called up *Clem* to preach this ſtuffe? yet give me leave to repeat it.

1. His text is the late Act declaring what ſhall be Treaſon, which he wreſts horribly, and falſly gloſſes upon; endeavouring to make the world beleeve, That there was never ſuch a prodigious act, which makes our words and thoughts Treaſon, which were free alwaies under Monarchy. But *Clem*, where is there any word in that Act, which layes hold on thought, for words, was there no ſpeaking Treaſon, nay and thinking too under Monarchy? what think you of this caſe in Law, That a man for telling another, *He dream't he had killed the King*, ſhall be accounted a Traytor: nay, the reaſon of this Law confirmes it more, for beſide that, it will be adjudged, *that he might pretend a Dream, to feel the other, and ſo draw him in*; it is plainly affirmed, that the Law muſt ſuppoſe he would not have dreamed ſo, unleſſe his thoughts had run upon it awake. To omit all other, take but two ſtories recorded in our Chronicles, which will ſhew how free words and thoughts were, under Monarchy. One *Walker*, which was Landlord of the Crown in Cheap-ſide, as you are of *Hell* at *Weſtminſter*, for but merrily ſaying, when his Child was commended, *That if he would be a good Boy, he ſhould be Heire to the crown one day*, was condemned and ſuffered as a Traytor. And Eſquire *Burdet* of *Arrow* in *Warwickſhire*, for ſaying, *would the head were in his belly, that perſwaded the King to kill that White-Buck*, was condemned, drawn from the Tower to Tyborn, and beheaded; behold and bluſh then, if thou canſt *Clem*, how free our words were under Monarchy.

His doctrine drawn from this, is *That a man may, and he will, ſtab,*

&c. any illegall tyrannous usurper, or his abbettors, that is, any man that he pleases to stile so. Is not this more devillish than the doctrines of the Assassinates, or their followers, the Iesuitical Papists. By his, a private Rogue, that can pretend nothing whereby any power is derived to him, may murder any man: by theirs, the party to be murdered, must first have sentence past against him by the Pope, or the superiour, and then some one is appointed by them, who hath a dispensation, and an holy instrument consecrated to boot, to perform it.

3. He answers all objections, by reviling the objectors; calling all those learned men, Protestants or Papists, who have opposed such murderous tenents, and confuted them out of the word of God, law of nature and reason, *Time-serving, State-flattering Priests, &c.*

4. His Scriptures to prove it, are the examples of *Ehud, Jael*, and *Sampson*, all which have been so largely and learnedly answered by Learned men, both Protestants and Papists, that it is neediesse to mention it here, had we room for so large a controversie: yet observe, that *Clem* holds, *That he or his Gang, when they list to murder any man, have an immediate call from Heaven to do it*; who hath the spirit of *Iack of Leiden* doubled upon him now?

For *Iudith*, I could not find her act in my Bible, and so, I conceive she and *Clems Onias*, were appochryphal Cozens, but searching, I found, *Vengeance is mine, I will repay saith the Lord*: and I humbly conceive, neither the Prophet who writ it, nor the Apostle who quotes it, were *time-serving, State flattering Priests and Ministers.*

5. His Application is to exhort and invite all *English* men to follow this his Doctrine; and truly some Vilains, both *English* and *Scots*, have put it in practice, as the murders of Doctor *Dorislaus*, and M. *Ascham* testifie, which though *Clem* may approve, yet I am confident no honest or gallant man but abhors.

6. And that they might do it effectually, he prescribes them means to do it, to wit, *by entring into leagues and sacramentall associations*: yet *Clem* forgot to teach them where they might get a Father *Garnet*, a Priest to administer it, for sure none but one in holy Order can be fit for a Cabb.

And now truly, seeing *Clem* hath been so ready to help forward murders, by my consent the Parliament should make him a means to prevent or deterre his Disciples, by hanging up according to their

Act

Act this great Doctor of the Assassinates, the next assassination that is perpetrated; and so fare well to him. ------

For I shall now come to his designe, having shewn the manner of his carrying it on, which is to render the Parliament cause unjust, and them odious to the world, and to performe this he

1. First enumerates many errors and miscarriages in them, in their carrying on their Cause: but should we grant all he saith, though more than is true abundantly enough, yet cannot the miscarriage in the instrument, render the Cause unjust, unlesse it be so in it selfe; which that it was not, he himselfe confesses in this book, where he affirms *The cavaliers fought for Regall Tyranny*, stiles their opposers, *the well-affected*, tels us, *The conteſt was between the Kings Prerogative, and the Peoples Laws and Liberties*; professes *he had served his Country faithfully in serving them, and accounts it his honour so to have done*: now therefore all his stuffe makes against himself, and for the Army, justifying what the Army charged them with, to wit, *Breach of Trust*.

2. Another thing is, *by urging the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Covenant*; but for this read a short discourse, entituled *A disengaged survey of the Engagement*, where this is so excellently handled, that nothing need be added to covince him.

3. The other is *The secluding the Members*, and concerning this, because upon this hinge the whole controversie turns, I shal endeavor your satisfaction.

This PARLIAMENT being sensible of the tyranny, oppression, and stubborn resolutions to continue them in the late King, together with the encroachment of Him, and some of His Predecessors, upon their Privileges and our Liberties, were resolved to vindicate and revive both their owne Authority and our Freedoms. In order hereunto, they claim their right of the disposal of the MILITIA, and disclaime the wrong usurpation of a NEGATIVE VOICE in him; and this to render him unable to raise commotions, or hinder just and necessary Lawes; for they knew by often tryal, of his breach of Trust, Promise and Oath, that it would be impossible to have Him good, unlesse they made it impossible for him to do mischief.

He on the other side was as busie, endeavouring by all the Clandestine Plots and conspiracies He could to ruine them, and in them the Power of PARLIAMENTS, and Freedome of the *English* Nation

tion: but when He saw this would not doe; but that they grew daily deeper rooted in the peoples affection, He resolved to cast the utmost chance, and by fine force to oppresse them.

Hereupon fears and Tumults are pretended that He might withdraw, and being got out of Town, with His eldest son, He hies to *York*, where nothing was left undone, either by Declarations and Protestations in publique, promises and flatteries in private, to draw away the People, the Queen, and Crown Iewels being packt into *Holland*, to provide money, arms, and ammunition.

Vpon this, growing confident of His power, He proclaims the Parliament and their adhærents, Traytors and Rebels, sets up His Standard against them, and then that He might seem to desire peace, sends a Message for a Treaty.

The PARLIAMENT Answer, *That He had done that which never any evill Councell produced in former times, or any age seen; that he had declared a Parliaments actions treasonable, and their persons Traitors, and thereupon had set up His Standard against them, whereby He had put the Parliament, and in them the whole Nation out of His protection; and that untill His Standard was taken down, and those Declarations and Proclamations were recalled, He had put them in such a condition, that whilst they so remain'd, they could not, by the fundamentall Priviledges of Parliament, the publike trust reposed in them, or with the generall good, or safety of this Nation, give Him any other answer.*

Thus to fighting they fall, & He, after he had murderd many thousands, and rob'd and plunder'd most parts, is beaten and taken Captive. The Parliament upon a charitable conceit that He might be better, His evil Counsellors being removed, send Him Propositions again and again, which are still refused: The Army also, whilst in their custody, dealt with Him by all perswasive means, giving Him more liberty of converse, yet all to no purpose. Whereupon, The PARLIAMENT finding Him the evill Counsellor, a setled and obstinate Tyrant, Vote *No more addresses to Him*, and Declare, *They will settle the Nation without Him.*

But He having taken advantage of the Liberty allowed Him, had so sown His tares, and scattered His Commissions, that there sprung up a second War on all parts, in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* also by the consent of their Parliament, under the conduct of *Hamilton* breaking in upon us, contrary to the large Treaty, and their so pretendedly

ly eſteemed Covenant; hereupon many of the moſt reſolute Lords and Gentlemen, being abroad upon imployment, the Parliament being laid at by Petitions, which his favorers every where promoted, ſome for feare, others for favour, and a third ſort for envy, recalled their Vote, and appoint another Treaty; their good Lordſhips all this while refuſing to delare *Hamilton* a Traytor, and his Army Enemies, whom the Kirk of *Scotland* had ſentenced as the violaters of the large Treaty and Covenant, the breach being ſo apparent, and their party beſide having not the managing of it in chief.

At length God having ſubdued the Enemy, by his bleſſing the endeavours of the Army, which he owned every where in an eſpeciall manner, and the King refuſing this laſt time to grant the Propoſitions; The Army being ſenſible, as being eye-witneſſes of the miſeries and ſlaughters brought upon their Country daily for the Intereſt of one man, who had out-lawed himſelf, and forfeited his Crown, Petition the Parliament to ſtand to their former Vote, and ſettle the Nation without Him; but finding that th ere was a great part, moſt, if not all the Lords, and many Commons, who had not only betrayed their Truſt, but would alſo betray their Countrey, and deliver up all the honeſt party into the hands of an enraged Enemy, they reſolve to bring their aſſiſtance to them which ſtood faithfull to that cauſe, for which they were raiſed, and ſworn to defend, and ſo ſecluded ſome who were moſt active for Him.

And now I deſire to know what breach of Privilege this could be to exclude the Houſe, ſuch who (by the judgment of the Parliament, and that paſſed in the ſight of God and men) had contrary to the fundamentall Privileges of Parliament, the publike truſt repoſed in them, and the generall good and ſafety of the Nation, not only treated with, but voted his denyall of their Propoſitions *a ground for Peace*, who had his Standard up then in the Revolted ſhips, and in *Ireland* againſt them, whereby they were Traytors and Rebels in his thoughts & actions too, & in an incapacity to treat by their own confeſſion, could not oblige him to keep any thing had he granted it, eſpecially he being in *dureſs* under reſtraint, as he did imply in one of his laſt meſſages? As in the Anſwer *Auguſt* 1642 forecited, appears.

But ſhould you ask by what lawfull authority the Army could call them to account, who were their ſuperiours, and how without breach of privilege, exclude them?

I shall thus answer. In all actions the end is the chief, and most desirable, but the means only as they tend to the attaining it are to be esteemed and exercised: the end is the generall good, which consists in the Liberties and Freedome of the people; to attain this end Parliaments were instituted as the most apt means by our wise Ancestors; and to preserve these meanes, and by these the end, endued with many and high privileges, that so those high Courts being inviolable, they might without fear discharge their high Trust. Now in this cause we were (and all good men also ought in all times to be) engaged to preserve this Parliament and it's Privileges, in order to the common good, and when this could not be done but by our swords, we engaged to draw them: among us were many rotten Members, which endeavoured to destroy the publike weal of the body politick, to cut off these which were uncurable by any other remedy, this Army was raised, according to that golden rule

——Immedicabile vulnus
Ense recidendum est ne pars sincera trahatur;

and they lopt off many of the first and palpable infected ones, yet some remaining they did infect others, and that so dangerously, that unlesse they were cut off, the whole body was in apparent danger; now none could do this but the Army, which were the Surgeons, and appointed for such actions; they did it as they ought to do, it being their proper work: for the excluded Members relying upon their number, did act contrary to their trust, our Liberties, and the fundamental privileges of Parliament; how then can any superstructory Privilege be pleaded by or for them, who had not only ruin'd the fundamentall ones, but were fully bent to destroy this Parliament, upon whose good or bad success the very being of Parliaments did depend, as upon them the Liberties and freedome of the people? for that morning they were excluded, they went with a resolution to adjourn the Parliament for a long time, which act, in that unsetled time, must have proved an utter dissolution, and of this the Army were certainly and fully informed, and by Gods goodnesse had three dayes time to consult what to doe, which had the others not given them, they might in all probability have brought that wicked design to passe before they could have been informed or resolved. Let glory be given therefore to that God, who, and who alone was able to turne the Councell of those *Achitophels* into folly, yea to their own destruction; and let wretches

jeere

jeer at providence which hath ſo oft confounded them.

And now what rationall man but wil ſmile to hear men plead Parliamentary privilege, to protect them in deſtroying a Parliament? as if fences which were made to keep Hogs out of Corn, ought to be uſed only in defending them from the Maſtives when gotten in, that ſo they might root up and deſtroy all? The Army therefore (in my judgment) are ſo farre from breach of Covenant, and duty in this act, that I ſhall conclude, They had broke both had they not done it: for they were bound by duty, and covenanted to maintaine the Liberties and freedom of the people, and the privileges of Parliament, and this they could never have performed by ſuffering an apoſtate Faction in Parliament to deſtroy the Parliament, upon which depended both Parliament privilege, and *Engliſh* freedom. Let then all who are faithfull to their Countrey and Covenant, eccho out an *Euge* to this act, though blind and purblind wretches have decryed it with an *Apage*.

This for breach of Privilege, for the other, *By what Law they did it?* I anſwer, by the ſame Law by which they were raiſed, and before continually acted, even by Authority of Parliament, to defend our liberties, and in order to them this Parliament, againſt all that ſhould go about to overthrow them and deſtroy this; for it being apparent that the Enemies had appealed to the Sword, force was ordered to repreſſe and ſubdue them: unleſſe then the power of Parliament be denyed lawfull, or it be proved that the Army had no ſuch power derived to them, which can never be done, the Generals Commiſſion, and Parliaments Ordinance evincing the contrary, it muſt be yeelded That they had a particular Law for what they did, beſides the general of Common-ſafety.

But had they had none, yet you may conſider Neceſſity hath no Law, and that there was no other gentler remedie left them, appeares before, by which they might hinder the diſſolution of the Parliament, and deſtruction of that cauſe they were bound to preſerve, even with the death of all oppoſers.

Laſtly, had all particular written Lawes been againſt them, yet were theſe to give place and bow, when common ſafety doth enter and aſcend the Throne, under penalty of breaking natures and reaſons high and juſt Oath of Supremacy, confirmed alſo to Engliſhmen by many maxims of their written Lawes; as

1. The Generall inconvenience is more to be regarded in Law, than a particular miſchief; if then any particular Law muſt give place with a miſchiefe, to prevent a generall inconvenience, it will much more follow, that the ſame muſt be done to prevent a generall miſchief, and what miſchief could be greater or more generall than univerſall ſlavery, and remedileſſe bondage? and it is the greateſt reaſon that particular Lawes ſhould be diſpenſed with on this ground; for they ſubſiſt but in order to the generall good, and are made by Men to that end, which yet being but men can only provide for the preſent, but cannot foreknow enſuing inconveniences.

2. Whatſoever written Law contradicteth the Law of God, nature and reaſon, it is *ipſo facto* void. Now as all men are commanded to defend their Countryes, and their own freedom by all theſe, for unleſſe they ſhould they would ſinne againſt their very Creation; ſo eſpecially we Engliſhmen, who beſides theſe generall ties, have the Oath of God (as ſome term it, who I fear make uſe of it only for the God of this world their own gaine) the Covenant, and other engagements obliging us to this duty, but moſt of al the Army, who had a particular cal to this work out of the many thouſands of our *Iſrael*.

And now I hope, I have given ſome ſatisfaction concerning this point, I ſhall endeavour the ſame in anſwering other objections.

Obj. 1: *It may be objected, that we argue* ex falſo ſuppoſito, *and falſely ſuppoſe that they had forfeited their truſt; and that the late King intended to deſtroy our Liberties.*

Anſwer I ſhall begin with the latter clauſe; That this was the Kings intention may be proved by an undenyable argument, drawn from experience of his former and latter doings; nay he was ſo far from not intending it, that he ſcorn'd to promiſe or grant them to us. He I ſay who neither regarded his Grants, Promiſes, or Oathes in former Parliaments, who when he ſeemed moſt to comply, and paſt the beſt Bills openly this Parliament, then had the moſt dangerous privat plots to ruiue the Parliament, as the deſign of the *Engliſh*, *French*, *Scotch*, and *Irish* Armies diſcovered, and confeſt by his owne Inſtruments, and printed at large will ſhew; yet now at laſt though he had the pretence of dureſſe, reſtraint, and lying under a force to evade all, refuſed all, he was ſo aſſured of his good vaſſals in both Houſes: can any think that he who (to omit his former tyrannies which require a volumne) dared to proclaime a Parliament Traytors, ſet up a ſtandard againſt

againſt them, ſpoyle, rob, and murder three Nations, and when beaten and captiv'd deny their juſt Propoſitions, had he had power durſt not have done any thing?

For their forfeiture of truſt their own words prove it, for they treated with him, though he had not taken down his Standard, nor recalled the Declarations, wherein they, and in them the whole Nation were declared Traytors.

But then ſays one; *had all the Parliament, yea the Army it ſelf, forfeited theirs, who did the ſame.* *Obj. 2.*

For this I have ſaid ſomething before, as that a charitable conceit that he might change, his evill Counſell being removed, cauſed them to trye, as alſo to ſhew the world how unwilling they were to take the forfeiture, if he would give any reaſonable ſatisfaction; but there is a vaſt difference between the others proceedings, theſe as if a Parliament and Nation had been but things for a Tyrant to trample on, as if Oaths bound them, but not Him, as if they might be Traytors, He could not, when He would not yeeld, yet Voted we muſt be content with what he would be pleaſed to grant; & as if all the bloud and treaſure had been ſpent only to terrifie the people, for daring to ſtand by a Parliament for the future, yet he muſt have that at laſt yeelded to him when beaten, which we could but have loſt had he been an abſolute Conqueror, and all to ſhew the ſlavery of his good Vaſſals the Lords and Commons. *Anſwer*

Thus you may ſee one partie departed not from their right but only in Courteſie made him a tender again of his Crowne, conſidering He was but a man, and that wilfull and ſtubborn, and had been educated in ſuch principles, that he even ſucked in Tyranny with his milke, and hoping that the judgement of God, to whom he had appealed, by warre given againſt him, and good Counſellers, about him, might have ſoftened his Heart.

The other did, and would have the ſupreme Court and whole nation as ſtrictly bound, as if he had never cut the tye in ſunder, making good what the Cavaliers did but aim at, *That a King was above Law, and accountable to none but God*, both which they before at leaſt ſeem'd to deny, and then pray what were they, and all that took part with them leſſe than Rebels and Traytors? and ſo we had not onely bin delivered into the hands of an exaſperated enemy fleſhd in blood, but the power of Parliaments for ever deſtroyed, and *William Pryns*

Book too for ought I can see to the contrary might have been burnt under his nose, intituled *The Soveraign power of Parliaments.*

Obj. 3. Again, They will object, *That if these men, being the greatest number of the House, had forfeited their trust, how comes it to passe we have a Parliament? for the major part stands for the whole, and so the whole hath forfeited.*

Answer. To this thus, not to runne farre and stop a margent with quotations as *Pryn* hath done, who maintains, That the minor part standing firm to their trust are the Parliament, and the major doing the contrary a faction, and brings the judgment of a Parliament, to confirme this, in the time of *Richard* 2. passed upon such a party, cajoled by that King and *Bushie* the Speaker, nor to passe *Tweed*, and shew you that it is the same case now in *Scotland*, concerning the *Hamiltonian* faction in the late Invasion; I shall only instance in this Parliament. The King, and Major part of Lords, besides the Bishops themselves, were against the outing the Bishops: here were two Estates, then having not forfeited their Trust, against the Commons, some of which too were Episcoparians: yet the generall good requiring their outing the nice puntilio's of Privilege was laid aside, and that Bill prest the fifth time by the Commons, backt by the People, and had been the fiftieth time, had it not been passed: for all they cryed out that it was un-Parliamentarie, and a breach of Privilege to offer the same Bill twice the same Session. In our case there was but a part of the Commons acting against the generall good, a part for it, and so great a part as are declared enough to make a Parliament, being farre above forty; and for what reason could such a Law be made, but to provide in such a case, that if all the rest should neglect or desert their duty, yet forty standing fast, might save their Countrey?

Quest. But it may be asked, *by what Law the House of Lords could be laid aside by the Commons?*

Answer. By the same Law, which is the Supreme Law, the generall good. For consider of what use that House could be, unlesse to retard and hinder all good Laws; especially considering of what metall most of your Lords now are: how long doe you think it would have been before an Act against Adultery, and Fornication; an Act against Swearing, and an Act to make Lords pay their debts, or their Lands to be sold, should have passed them? that upper House was so high that most

most good motions were spent and out of breath, before they could get up to them, and then if perchance they had the good hap to meet with a thinne House (most of your Lords having other businesse to mind than the publike) and so passe; yet then they must packe to a King, whose Prerogative two to one, would whip them down again, and thus, O you English men, Bils of publike right and interest were sent like Beggars from Constable to Constable, and at last stript, and whipt in a Bridewell for begging, that you might be eased and set free; you and your Representatives being so hampered, that they were forced to beat Hemp many times, whereby cords have been made to strangle your Liberties, and bind your Armes.

Those Brave Earles and Barons, the *quondam* Protectors of your Liberties, purchased their Honors by spending their Bloud for their Countryes good, not by money gotten by oppressing their Country: they were engaged therefore to stand for their Countries good, even to maintaine their own honour, for no way better to maintain it, than the same by which they gained it.

Those generous soules were a Terror and Curb to Tyrants, not their Creatures and slavish instruments, as depending upon their own worth, and their Countryes Love, not Kings mere creations: their principles of education led them to endeavour to be Lords over, not Apes unto the *French*, and he was counted the braveſt Lord, who conquered most of their Men, not the fineſt, that followed most of their fashions; scarres were the Ornaments of a noble face, not blacke patches; and hair powdered with dust, and dewed with sweat, and bloud, not with perfum'd powders and *Gesmin* butter, was the dress wherein *Englands* Nobles courted their Mistresse, *Heroick fame*; they designed their Hawking and Hunting to enable them in knowledge of passages and riding, not themselvs to be Faulconers and Huntsmen, whereby to learn to swear more readily, their Lands were let at easie rates, with some services reserved, whereby their Tenants being able men might not be broken spirited, and also might be obliged to attend them, when their Countryes service called them forth, hence came *Englands* valiant Yeomanrie, and her bold Barons, who by frequent Parliaments knew how to manage great Counsels, perform worthy actions, restrain and curbe Tyrannicall Monarchs. These men were rather a Spurre, than bridle to the Commons in all good actions; *proh dolor hi fuerunt at nunc spolia ampla Tyranni*, for a disso-

lute

late Court, neglect if not discountenancing of daring and knowing men with preferring Muck-worms, and low soules captivated with gilded follies, hath choaked those Seeds of vertue, and overspread the Garden with weeds and thistles, and when a King will be a Tyrant, his Lords and Courtiers must be slaves, or the design will never cotten, and it was easie to guess what a brood of Snakes was like to be by the Suns shining on Dunghils.

But to omit others, there need be no argument brought to confirm this Act, but that which *Pryn* hath brought against it. For let us take for granted, what he hath lately in Print affirmed, *That the King and Lords were the Parliament heretofore*, and so I hope by consequence had the power of the Sword and Purse too, and it wil make much for us. For if our Ancestors upon feeling the inconvenience and mischief thereof, could take that power of taxing from them, and bestow it on their own Representatives (for without doubt the major part of them parted not with it of their own accord) then sure it will follow, that We upon the sense of the like mischief may take away the rest, unlesse it can be shewed, that we onely of all Englishmen, must not have that power which our Ancestors had, and which is allowed to all Nations and People, by the Law of Nature and Reason, both which are the Lawes of God; and which never commanded that a whole Nation should be oppressed, to maintain the lust and riot of a few Drones. *Solomon* bids the sluggard go learn of the *Ant*, and why may not we of the *Bee*, which will not suffer a Drone in the Hive, that perfect Hieroglyphick, natures own model of a Commonwealth?

Quest. *Is it not a great scandall and stain to Religion, to cut off the King, it being contrary to the doctrine of all Protestant Churches?*

Answer Should a Cavalier put this question, I would answer by another; asking whether murder, and assassination be not contrary to all Christianity or Morallity either? what hast thou to do then with Religion, so long as the murders of thy party and their assassinations are so many?

But if one who is not of that party, or at least hath not been heretofore, propound it, I shall thus reply. For a private person or persons to destroy and murder their King, or lawfull Magistrate, on pretence of Religion, he being a Papist, *&c.* is disclaimed by Protestants, and this to shew their dissent from the Iesuited Papists, who maintaine

maintaine it lawfull, nay meritorious to kill a Magiſtrate, who is an Heretick, that is no ſlave to *Rome*, but for a Parliament and State to call a Tyrant to account, is not: This Doctor *Willet*, and *Paraus* upon that place in the Epiſtle to the *Romans*, *be ſubject to the higher powers, &c.* hold lawfull; and it is confirmed by a multitude of Proteſtant Divines, and reaſons, as you may ſee at large in a late treatiſe, entituled, *The tenor of Kings and Magiſtrates.* This King *James* aſſerts, *Buchanan* maintains lawfull, and the Proteſtants in *Scotland* practiſed againſt the late Kings Grand-mother, whom they not only depoſed, but would have beheaded had ſhe not fled, for crimes which bore no proportion with her Grand-ſons, who had not only broke his Oath, and forfeited his Crown, but out-lawed himſelfe by appealing from the Law, and the Iudges of Law, the Supreme Court, to the Sword; For the moſt perverſe cannot deny it a full and free Parliament, when he firſt plotted, and after raiſed Arms againſt it: What a ridiculous thing then is it in *Pryn* to bring in his old muſtie Records, and caſes in Law, for defence of Him and his title, nay what a deridiculous thing is it in Him, to go about to overthrow all his former works, with that poor ſhift, that they were Popiſh Parliaments, but what if they were? they had not that power as they were Popiſh, but as they were Parliaments, yea *Engliſh* Parliaments, not as Papiſts, but as men, yea *Engliſh men*; and ſure our Parliament and we are ſo, for undoubtedly the Proteſtant Religion, hath not deſtroyed Gods image in us, and made us Brutes or Slaves.

And now Gentlemen, I hope you will diſcern, that the Army hath not only acted acccording to thoſe Principles, upon which they and we firſt engaged, to wit, That the King was not above Law, That the Parliament was the ſupreme power, and not onely maker, but iudge of Law, all declared by this Parliament, and aſſerted by *Pryn*; but according to the principles of Reaſon, and that univerſall, eternall, and unalterable Law of common-ſafety. That the preſent, Parliament and Army have diſcharged their truſt, vindicated the power of Parliaments, the Nations liberty, and that cauſe wherein all the well-affected, and religious were engaged; which had they not done, what a cry of innocent bloud had aſcended up againſt them, how miſerable had we been, and in what a ſlaviſh condition?

Conſider whether we had not been, had they don as the reſt of the ſecluded Members, in the ſame condition our Anceſtors were in the time of *Richard* 2. when in a Parliament 19th year of him, ad-

adjourned to *Shrewsbury*, the Major part of Lords, wrought upon by the King, and of the Commons, by *Bushie* the Speaker, looking onely upon the Kings Intereſt, deſerted the Common-weale, then followed the blank Charters, and thoſe other horrid extortions, which you may read and weep over in the Chronicles, and then ſuffered thoſe Lords and Gentlemen, who had ſtood faithfull to their Countrey.

Thus might we have ſeen thoſe, and worſe cruelties, not only acted againſt our Civill Liberties, but our Religion alſo, and have lamented and wrung our hands over the Graves of thoſe Worthies, whom he had ſeen betrayed to the unmerciful Sword of an enraged Tyrant, yea and cried out of and curſt both Parliament and Armies treachery whoſe faithfullneſſe now we ſo exclaime againſt.

And now having briefly runne through theſe, give me leave to ſpeake a word or two to ſome ſcruples, caſt into the ballance to make this Common-wealth ſeeme wanting in its juſt weight.

Object. And firſt it is objected; *That thus is rather a Military Tyrannie ſet up, and maintained by the Sword, than a juſt and lawfull power, and therefore in Conſcience it cannot be obeyed, though in things indifferent, nay lawfull and neceſſary.*

Anſwer 1. To this firſt I ſhall thus reply, That if this may be pleaded, all Governments in their beginnings might be denyed, which have allwayes been thus eſtabliſhed, and the Sword committed to the publike Miniſters, or Miniſters of State, to cut off all who ſhall goe about to overthrow the Government; if this Plea therefore be admitted, no Government could lawfully have been obeyed.

2. That in our caſe, it was impoſſible for any man to have expected any other, for if either part prevail'd, it muſt be by the Sword, that being once appealed unto; eſpecially if we conſider the malice and trechery of the Enemy, which would ſuffer no ſafety longer than they could be kept at the Swords point: how unhandſomely then can ſuch an exception come from thoſe, who with might and maine called upon the people to come in to aide the Parliament; yea, and engaged them by Covenant, to endeavour with their lives and fortunes, a Reformation. Suppoſe the King had agreed to the Propoſitions, and been ſet up to hawk, hunt, bowle, and play at Tennis, whilſt the Parliament managed the great and publike affairs, had not this been by the Sword, which not only captivated his Body, but forced his minde to yeeld to part with thoſe things, which he eſteemed above

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the bloud of so many thousands, yea his very owne? what would the power of the Militia have been in the Parliaments disposing, other than a maintaining the Government by the Sword? surely then because that interest is not set up, which these men would have, only causes this objection, whose basis is founded upon impossibility, whereupon none can build, but such as erect Castles in the air.

3. Again that it is the highest imprudency for any to surmise that the Parliament, when they had beaten the Enemy in the field, should presently cashiere their Forces, for besides the restlessenesse of the Enemy with their parties in *Ireland* and *Scotland*, they were Natives, not driven out, but only disarmed, who not only lived among us, and so at hand, but were so false, that no tie could hold them from endeavouring our, and our causes ruine; how many after compositions made, and oathes taken never to bear armes against the Parliament, have broken both? unlesse therefore they would have an Enemy, first be exasperated, and then us to lay our throats bare to their revengefull rage, they must be ashamed of this objection, which the second war is enough to confute, where the Parliament cause had been utterly destroyed, had it not been for the Army.

Lastly, let one of these Objectors tell me, why a Reformation gained, and maintained by the Sword in *England*, is so unlawfull, which in other places is so just and pious? These Objectors themselves would account that man a Papist, or Popishly affected, who should thus reproach the Protestants in *Bohemia*, *Germany*, *Switzerland*, *France*, the *United Provinces*, and *Scotland*, yet did these maintaine their Religion, and gain their Liberties by the Sword, by this the *Switzers* cantoniz'd themselves, and the *Dutch* became a Free-state; by this the Protestant Religion was defended, and the Presbyterian Government first setled in *Scotland*, their Queen being deposed, and forced to flie to save her Head, for opposing it: and by this the Kirk now again repaired, when Episcopacy and Popery had well neare levell'd Her: Lastly by this the *Hamiltonian* Parliament was expell'd, and the present Rulers set up in *Scotland*; For it was the Sword of our Army set them in the Saddle, and the Sword of their Army that kept them in it, which for this purpose hath been so often purged and re-purged by the Kirks importunity, to maintein her against all her Maligners; sure then though the Sea may alter the case in the rest, yet methinkes a small River cannot make such a differe-

fference, but that the ſame actions may be warranted by the ſame reaſon.

And now having been bold to paſſe *Tweed*; I meet with another Objection.

Object. *That the ſending the Army of* England *into* Scotland, *is a breach of the late Treaty and Covenant; and againſt the rules of Chriſtianity, to Invade our Neighbours thus by an offenſive War.*

Anſwer. Though the Scots invading us, taketh off the firſt Charge, untill it be proved, *That* Scotland *had liberty to break, and* England *ſtill to remain bound*; and the Parliaments and Armies Declarations, have not only ſhewed the equity, but neceſſity of thus doing, for this Common-wealths mere defence; yet for to ſtop foul mouths, I ſhall adde ſomething.

1. The Parliament could not diſcharge their Truſt to their Countrey, ſhould they ſit ſtill and look on untill the Scots, ſtrengthened with forein aids, and home-bred conſpiracies and inſurrections, might break again in upon us, robbing, ſpoyling, raviſhing, and murdering according to their old wont. Our Merchants in the mean while being robbed, our Agents aſſaſſinated, and the Trade of *England* ruin'd by the Scots Kings inſtruments, which are boulſtered out by the Scots complying with him, and promiſing his reſtauration, many foreiners winking at them, becauſe doubtfull of our ſucceſſe.

2. What thoughts could forein Princes and States have of the Parliament, ſhould they ſee them maintaining a ſtanding Army at a vaſt charge in *England*, onely to wait untill the Scots pleaſe to come and invade us, which beſides the charge, to the undoing the ſo late Scot-plunderd Northern Counties, muſt weaken their repute abroad, as not daring to look upon the Scots, untill they ſhall pleaſe to force them to it?

Nay would not they be accounted men of little courage, and leſſe underſtanding, to ſuffer the Scots to increaſe their ſtrength, reputation, and proviſions from abroad, and not now endeavour to prevent them, when their friends in *France* are not in a capacity to ayde them, nor their Kings Pyraticall Cozen, with his revolted robbers in a poſſibility to prey for them, and when indeed the nipping this Scotch deſigne in the bud, will be the only means to perſwade *Portugall*, and other Neighbours, to uſe us more civilly.

Object. But it may be replyed, *That the* Scots *intended us no hurt, and would*

would be quiet, if so be we would let them alone.

That the Scots intended to Invade us, is as clear as that the Sunne shineth at Noon-day, they having not only proudly engaged to [illegible] their King in the Thrones of the other two Nations, but already saucily proclaimed Him *King of Great Britain, and Ireland*; as if the Committee of Estates, and Kirk of *Scotland*, had a power of making Kings over, and giving Laws to other Nations.

May not those they term Sectaries justly suspect them guilty of an Antichristian spirit now, when they arrogate that power to themselvs which none but the Pope (by all Protestants agreed to be the Antichrist, the Man of Sinne) usurped, except the Devill, whose carriage to our Saviour was not much unlike theirs to their King, both shewing the Kingdoms of the Earth, and the glory of them, and saying, *all these will we give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship us*? yet let them take heed lest they be found lyars, like him. (Crownes and Scepters being onely in Gods disposing, who telleth us, that it is he gives Nations Kings in his wrath) though their King be not able to withstand the Temptation, *Montrosse* and the *Irish* Rebels being defeated, and no apparent hope of any supplies, from his most Blessed Father the Pope, whom he hath by his Agent, so dutifully asked blessing, as yet appearing.

But though these Reasons should be thought insufficient, yet now God hath made their intent manifest by *Londouns* Letters, by which it appears that they had not only a designe to invade us, but expectations, if not assurances of a party here which would second them.

And now the Scots have thus done, and the premises considered, what shadow of reason appears to the contrary, but that we for our own defence, may serve them as they did us, and enter *Scotland* with our Army, as they did *England* with theirs, a little before this Parliament begun? that they were invited in by any in Authority, is false; it may be they had private well-wishers, and so no doubt have we now of the Godly party among them, which when the cloud is past, which now hangs over them, will appear.

But now before I conclude, I shall crave leave to speak a word or two, and that:

1. First to the Scots, whose Committee of Estates and Kirk, I would intreat to be so farre Christians, as to pull the beam out of their own eyes before they meddle with the mote in ours, and so much men as

to act and speak rationally, and not to call the same action in us an offensive War, which in them was a defensive one. Lastly, to unriddle this *Ænigma*, How *Montrosse* could be a Traytor for but acting according to their Kings Commission, and Command, and yet their King none? it is a rule in reason *quod efficit tale illud est magis tale*, that which makes a thing to be such, that is more such it selfe: and it is affirmed in Scripture, *That God is no respecter of persons, but that the soule that sinnes shall dye*; and should not the Gods on earth to whom the Sword of Iustice is committed, be so too? That maxime, *That the Crown takes off all Attainder*, made by time-serving Lawyers, cannot be pleaded in this case: For the Commission *Montrosse* acted by, was given him since their King was Proclaimed at *Edinburgh*, and yet *Montrosse* was by them adjudged as a Traytor and Enemy of his Countrey, which according to this he could not be, he doing only as his and their King commanded, whose deeds are free from Attainter by having the Crowne: but if it should passe for Law here, yet I am sure it will be no good plea at the high Tribunall of that just God, who respected not the Crowns of the *Canaanitish* Kings, *Agag*, or of *Israel*, whom he commanded to be cut off, and not a male of their Seed to live. There could be no peace to *Ioram*, so long as the whoredomes of his Mother *Jezabel* and her witchcrafts were so many, and this command the Elders of *Jezreel* who durst stone *Naboth*, durst not resist, when they perceived that evill from the Lord was gon out against *Ahabs* House: and it is not so cleer, but that it may be doubted, whether God have not a controversie with their Kings family, against which, to omit the Idolatries, and other grosse sinnes, the innocent bloud of so many Martyrs, both for Religion and Liberty, cryes for vengeance.

2. To the Presbyterian party in *England*, whom I desire to consider, That though the present ruling power and Kirk in *Scotland*, should have no by-designes, yet how they may not be able to help to deliver them from the fury of the Malignant party of Lords, and others, who have twice allready overreached them, in the late Invasion of *England*, and later in *Ireland*, where after they had made use of the Presbyters to gain the Scots in *Ulster* to their party, they abused them, forced some to flye for their lives, and openly proclaimed it death to any, *who should but speak of having their King come in upon termes*. Let them beware of Insurrections at home, when it may be they

they may at first be made use on to begin, as lately in *Essex*, but when the designe came to the height, be turned off, as those Gentlemen in *Essex* were by the Malignant party, insomuch that Sir *William Hixe* a prime stickler and others, because they had been for the Parliament were threatned to be stabb'd, and forced to flye.

Thirdly and lastly, to you all who are *Englishmen* whom it much concerns; If you will but consider what misery a Scotch Invasion, what slavery a Scotch Conquest must beget. Inquire of the Scots demeanor in their late Invasion, nay and when they came in with their brotherly assistance for your satisfaction in the first; and call but to minde the insolency of the Scots, and Tyranny of their Kings which came in by Consent: and it will be evident what must be expected, should they come in by Conquest; their *Iamie* and they, shared then onely the Crowne Lands and Treasure, with the richest publike offices; but their Babie *Charles* and they, will divide your private estates, and cast Lots for your Inheritances: to conclude, call to minde your brave Ancestors, the least drop of whose generous bloud, remaining in your veins, will make you not only abhorre, but scorn a vassalage to that Nation, whose beggary, (to omit its insolency, nastinesse, and lechery) all *Englands* so much already exhausted Treasure, will not be able to releeve.

FINIS.